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CEMA COMMITTEE OUTLINES OIL PROSPECTING PROGRAM

LD152241 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 15, (MTI)--The socialist countries will quicken the exploration of their energy sources with international collaboration. A target plan was worked out for this at the 39th session of the CEMA Geology Standing Committee, which was held between April 12 and 15 in Eger (north Hungary). The session was attended by the delegations of the member countries of the CEMA: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, Soviet Union, Vietnam, as well as a delegation from Yugoslavia. The representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen participated as observers.

At the session of the committee an agreement was accepted for cooperation in exploration of deep lying oil fields. The program of the geology researchers in Mongolia, which have been going on for years, was made final for a further five years. An agreement was also reached for geology researchers to begin from 1981 in the area of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in CEMA cooperation, primarily for establishing the foundations of aluminum industry. The committee discussed other important question of the CEMA countries' many sided economic and technical scientific cooperation in a geological relation.

The 39th session of the CEMA Geology Standing Committee ended on Tuesday with the signing of a protocol containing the agreements.

CEMA CONFERENCE ON RUBBER, PLASTICS BEGINS IN VARNA

AU151050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] An international conference devoted to rubber and plastics production, with participation of representatives of the CEMA member countries, has begun at the Druzhba summer resort near Varna. The 4-day conference will discuss the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation and establishment of closer ties among the socialist countries in the sphere of everyday chemistry.

CEMA PLANNING COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD132338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Janusz Hrynkiewicz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, has taken part in a session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning in Ulaanbaatar. A report on progress in coordinating the economic plans of the CEMA states for 1981-85 and on the implementation of long-term targeted programs of cooperation, to be presented at the 34th session of the council, were approved. A general agreement on cooperation in increasing petroleum processing, by introducing streamlined technology, was also approved. The implementation of agreements on creating new production potential in the processing of nickel and cobalt ores in Cuba, by the joint efforts of CEMA states, was also examined, as was the organization of cooperation in constructing an iron ore mine on Soviet territory.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN TO AFGHANISTAN

AU160847 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA)--Many enterprises will be built and reconstructed in Afghanistan after Bulgarian designs and with Bulgaria's technological assistance. A modern factory for processing 300 thousand furs per annum will begin to be built in the town of Herat. The fruit and vegetable cannery in Kandahar will be updated and extended. A big dairy product factory will be equipped with Bulgarian machinery. A big brick-production plant is also planned to be built. Afghanistan is also interested in Bulgaria's transport engineering. 330 Chavdar buses and a hundred Liyaz-Madara lorries have been imported from Bulgaria so far.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY ENDS VISIT

AU151732 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA)--The official visit of Mr Karel Beyen, state secretary of foreign trade with the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, who was here prompted by the week of Dutch technology opened in Sofia, ended. At the talks held, the condition and possibilities for developing economic relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands were discussed. A future growth of reciprocal trade is provided and in the next five years it is planned to be more than doubled.

Practical measures for obtaining the above increase and measures for further expanding the industrial, production and trade cooperation between Bulgarian organizations and Dutch companies were reviewed. Joint activity will go on in the field of power engineering, in raw material development, in household chemistry and electronics. The two sides will cooperate also in glasshouse production, animal-breeding and the food industry.

Today Mr Karel Beyen was received by Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. A wide range of questions pertaining to Bulgaro-Dutch economic relations were dwelt upon at the meeting. Stress was laid on the mutual interest to expand trade, economics and techno-scientific cooperation. The Dutch state secretary met the Minister of Foreign Trade Kristo Khristov, the chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-industrial Union, Vasil Tsanov, and representatives of the business circles.

TAKOV DEPARTS FOR ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

AU151724 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] On 15 April Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for Zimbabwe. He will take part in the celebrations marking the country's independence. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT IRAQ

AU151736 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, will pay a visit to Iraq these days at the invitation of Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic.

TODOROV RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR ON ENDING MISSION

AU142012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Summary] On 14 April Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received India's ambassador to Bulgaria in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV, OFFICIALS VISIT PRAVETS, BOTEVGRAD

AU121814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has visited Botevgrad and Pravets. He was accompanied by Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee and Atanas Konstantinov, chairman of the Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

At a meeting with the Botevgrad municipal party Central Committee Politburo, Dimitur Vasilev, the committee's first secretary, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov about the successes achieved by the Botevgrad conurbation system. He said that the working people of the Botevgrad region will fulfill the tasks assigned to them by the party.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION FOR ACADEMICIAN

AU151720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] On 15 April at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall the 70th birthday of Academician Angel Balevski, State Council member and chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, was celebrated. The name of our eminent scientist, teacher and public figure is connected with many scientific research projects in the area of (bacteriology?). The celebration was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and party and state leaders. Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read a decree awarding Academician Balevski--for the second time--with the title Hero of Socialist Labor for his contribution in developing Bulgaria's science and technology and his active participation in socialist construction.

A greeting message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Academician Angel Balevski was also read by Georgi Dzhagarov.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH PERU--Sofia, April 15 (BTA)--Talks between a Bulgarian economic delegation, headed by Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy-minister of foreign trade, and a Peruvian delegation led by Mr Miguel Anjel Laura Poncet, state secretary of foreign trade, were held here. Discussed were the prospects for development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries and their technological cooperation. A protocol was signed featuring concrete measures for expansion of trade and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Peru. Decision was taken to call the first session of the Bulgaro-Peruvian trade commission in the second half of the year in Sofia. During his stay in Peru Mr Spas Georgiev was received and had talks with Mr Carlos Gamarra Perez, minister of agriculture and food, and other officials. Talks were also held with the business circles at the union of industrialists and at the Chamber of Commerce of Lima. A cooperation agreement was signed by the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Chamber of Commerce of Lima. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 15 Apr 80 AU]

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT DECISION

LD140844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The decision by the U.S. Olympic Committee not to take part in the Olympic games in Moscow is commented upon in an article headlined "They Have Torn Down Their Own Flag From an Olympic Flagpole" carried by RUDE PRAVO today. Milan Jelinek, the paper's Washington correspondent, stresses in the article that the vote in favor of boycotting the Olympic games was not an easy victory for U.S. reaction. He says that the committee was preparing for its meeting in an atmosphere of fear and pessimism and knew beforehand that it would be dealing with a lost cause because it was serving as a democratic veil for a decision that had already been taken on its behalf by others.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to recall that shortly before the committee met in Colorado Springs, President Carter himself warned the committee publicly that his decision about the boycott is unalterable and that he is firmly resolved to use the powers of the presidential office to enforce it. The paper stresses that the committee agreed to the boycott despite the demands and wishes of the overwhelming majority of U.S. athletes. At the close of his article in today's RUDE PRAVO, Milan Jelinek observes that President Carter thus connived to produce the blackest day in the history of the U.S. Olympic movement, for he managed literally to tear down the U.S. flag from the Olympic flagpole in Moscow.

RUDE PRAVO DISPUTES U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD141414 Prague CTK in English 0823 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The attempt of U.S. propaganda to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan was not only to mask U.S. crimes in the Asian country but also to gain U.S. public support for the production of these weapons, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The daily said that aim of the slanderous information apread by U.S. propaganda was exposed after a counterrevolutionary group was uncovered in the Afghan Herat Province, where 517 gas grenades, i.e. chemical weapons made in the U.S., were found.

This case again proves how the U.S. propaganda tries to manipulate the world public opinion in an attempt to shake responsibility off the U.S., Beijing and their allies for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, the daily said.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD151336 Prague CTK in English 1151 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent)--Eighty per cent of Afghanistan's population is linked in one way or another with agriculture, and the share of farm production in the creation of the national income is approximately the same.

Most of Afghanistan, a country with an area of 260,000 sq. miles, is mountainous and hilly region and farmland covers only twelve per cent of the territory.

Only about half of this area is used for farming purposes since the land is mostly of low quality and suffering from a chronic shortage of water. On the other hand, there are areas producing two to three harvests a year.

Because of its significance for the national economy the Government of Democratic Afghanistan quite naturally attaches primary importance to agriculture, Afghan Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reforms Faze Rahim Momand told CETEKA special correspondent here on Tuesday. It is now the most urgent task to overcome the consequences of the policy of the Amin clique which brought Afghan agriculture to the brink of bankruptcy. Last year's plan of production was not fulfilled in most crops and the number of cattle declined considerably.

This year's aim is not only to make up for last year's nine-per cent deficit in the fulfillment of the plan, but also to increase the volume of farm production by another three per cent.

The program provides for intensification of vegetable growing in the vicinity of cities and towns. The government supplies farmers not only with seeds, insecticides and fertilizers, but also helps in irrigation schemes and the construction of storehouses.

The government also aids farmers in the implementation of the program provisions concerning a fast increase in livestock production. In the first phase it is being solved by intensified production of poultry, since in four to five years it will be necessary to restore the cattle herds. By the end of this year 300,000 chickens will be distributed to farmers for breeding purposes.

Livestock production is complicated in Afghanistan by religious prejudice: Possible meat shortages cannot be solved by imports because most Afghans refuse to eat meat from animals which were not killed in Afghanistan. Tinned meat is practically unmarketable in the country.

Fortunately, this winter had abundant precipitation and the weather is good also in the spring. The government is convinced that the planned increase in farm production will be fulfilled and sufficient amount of food secured for the whole population.

Minister Momand voiced appreciation of the government for the selfless assistance of the socialist countries which are now supplying Afghanistan especially with fertilizers and farming machinery.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, CHNOUPEK CONTINUE T

LD111748 Prague CTK in English 1158 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi (CETEKA correspondent)--The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and India, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Narasimha Rao, continued here Friday their talks on bilateral and international issues.

They informed each other in detail of their countries' stand on the key international problems and agreed that every possible step must be taken to expand detente and consolidate peace and security in the world. The two ministers stressed the urgent need for a halt to the arms race and relaxation in the military field.

Speaking about the Czechoslovak stand on the present internatonal situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that Czechoslovakia strives for detente to become a world-wide cause. Czechoslovakia regards the non-aligned movement as an important and positive factor in world developments and appreciates India's contribution to the movement, he added.

The ministers noted that their views on the issues discussed were identical or close.

Late on Friday, the Indian foreign minister gave a dinner for his Czechoslovak colleague.

Proposing a toast, Narasimha Rao appreciated the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Indian friendship and cooperation based on their joint effort to strengthen peace in the world.

In his reply, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the two countries' cooperation is an example of mutually advantageous relations between states with different social systems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek left the capital for a day's visit to the North Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Received by Husak

LD152232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today at Prague castle, in the presence of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, an official parliamentary delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Rabah Bitat, president of the National Assembly.

During the cordial and comradely meeting, they reviewed mutual Czechoslovak-Algerian relations and the possibilities of the further deepening of the all-round cooperation in all spheres of common interest. They stated that the broadening of political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations is in the interests of the peoples of both countries and contributes to the strengthening of friendship among states and world peace.

In this respect the importance of personal meetings and exchanges of experiences among representatives of the supreme consittutional bodies of the two friendly contries was emphasized.

During the meeting the head of the Algerian delegation presented Comrade Gustav Husak with a message from Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front.

The Algerian parliamentary delegation was also received today in the Hrzen palace in Prague by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy federal premier. He emphasized the traditonal friendship between the Czechoslovak and Algerian people and the important role of Algeria in the struggle against imperialism and for progress and peaceful cooperation in the world.

Delegation head Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee National Liberation Front and president of the National Assembly, was informed by Hula about the main economic tasks of Czechoslovakia and about the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of development of the national economy.

The two representatives emphasized the permanent interest of Czechoslovakia and Algeria in the all-round broadening of mutual relations. They expressed the conviction that the visit of the Algerian parliamentary delegation would be an important impetus for the intensification of advantageous long-term cooperation, for which there exist on both sides favorable prerequisites.

Bitat Interviewed

LD152234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] On the eve of the departure from Czechoslovakia of the parliamentary delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria our editor interviewed Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and chairman of the National Assembly. [Begin recording, in French with superimposed Czech translation]

[Question] How do you assess the results of your visit in Czechoslovakia and what are the further long-term prospects for Czechoslovak-Algerian cooperation?

[Answer] I must say that in the course of our brief visit--and I say brief because one would need much more time to get to know your country--we were able to see large-scale industrial and agricultural construction, which illustrates the dynamic development of Czechoslovakia. Our delegation, and I personally, will be returning to our country with the knowledge that the Czechoslovak people are our true friend and that they are determinedly building their socialist society. Regarding bilateral Algerian-Czechoslovak contacts, our visit should be a stimulus for further cooperation between the two parliaments. This especially applies to the exchange of experiences and information. I also think that Czechoslovak-Algerian cooperation has good long-term prospects. This was also confirmed by the last meeting of the joint Czechoslovak-Algerian commission at which both sides supported still closer and more extensive contacts between our countries.

[Question] Your country plays an important role in the nonaligned movement. Comrade chairman, could you please characterize the policy now pursued by Algeria in the movement?

[Answer] We are now witnessing a sharpening of the international situation. The dangerous centers of tension which occasionally flare up here and there endanger peace in the world. For this reason Algeria, which belongs to the great family of the developing countries, consistently pursues the line adopted at the last summit conference of the nonaligned movement in Havana. Algeria is mobilizing the member countries for the fight against imperialism and all its lackeys, neocolonialism, fascism and apartheid. We try as hard as we can to help those countries which are fighting for their independence. The nonaligned movement is developing and it is certain that it cannot develop along any other but the path of progress.

[Question] Comrade chairman, could you tell us what are the most important tasks in the construction of your country?

[Answer] On the basis of the evaluation of everything that has been achieved in Algeria in more than 10 years we have prepared two medium-term plans for the development of the Algerian economy. In keeping with these plans we will continue to develop the industrial construction of the country and with their help we will also try to solve our urgent problems. Among these still are our agriculture, the construction of housing and the shortage of drinking water.

It was a great honor for our delegation today to be recevied by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who, among other things, confirmed the great possibilities of cooperation existing between our countries. I would also like to thank all those who have contributed to the successful progress of our visit in Czechoslovakia. I would like to express to the working people of Czechoslovakia and the CPCZ the cordial and friendly greetings from the Algerian people, our party and our leading representatives. [end recording]

Departure 16 April

LD160922 Prague CTK in English 0824 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--An official Algerian parliamentary delegation, led by a member of the FNL Party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly Rabah Bitat, left here for home on Wednesday.

The delegation was seen off at Prague airport by chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra and other representatives of the Czechoslovak parliament and government.

TRAVNICEK RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

LD151304 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee Tomas Travnicek received here on Tuesday a delegation of social organizations of socialist Ethiopia, led by Legesse Lemha.

He informed the guests of the structure and mission of the Czechoslovak National Front in the political system of the state, its history and present tasks.

Tomas Travnicek assured the Ethiopian delegation of the full support and alliance of the Czechoslovak people with the people of Ethiopia.

The members of the Ethiopian delegation informed representatives of the Czechoslovak National Front of the efforts of the Ethiopian people in the construction of a new democratic society, and expressed the conviction that Ethiopian-Czechoslovak friendship will further develop and expand.

KAMPUCHEAN TRADE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD152256 Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--A Cambodian delegation, led by Minister of Internal and Foreign Trade Tang Saroem, arrived here on Tuesday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Czechsolovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD151556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received in Prague the official delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, headed by secretaries Alfred Stroer and Erich Hoffstetter. During their meeting stress was placed on the great opportunities existing for further cooperation between both trade unions, especially in the exchange of experiences in trade union work and in the sphere of social policy. They also discussed joint activity in the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

POLAND'S JAGIELSKI TOURS INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

LD152219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Mieczyslaw Jagielski, head of the Polish delegation at the session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, accompanied by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, today visited the Prunerov-2 power station construction project.

He acquainted himself with the construction progress of this Czechoslovak-Polish friendship project which, when completed, will increase Czechoslovak power generating capacity by 1,050 mw. The first of the five 200mw sets will come into operation 31 December this year and the last in April 1982. The Polish delegation then also visited the "25 February" combine in Vresova in the Sokolov area. The guests acquainted themselves with the operation of pressurized gas extraction and the Jiri open cast mine.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER VISITS SOUTH MORAVIA

LD152305 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Party Control Commission, led by Chairman Erich Mueckenberger, today visited the South Moravian region. Leading functionaries of the regional and city committees of the party in Brno and the CPCZ control and auditing commissions briefed the guests on the results of work and the experience of party bodies and organizations in the implementation of party policy.

NEW FUEL REGULATIONS FOR TOURISTS TO ROMANIA ANNOUNCED

AU152001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, 10 April, CTK--The CSSR Government Committee for Foreign Tourism announces that the Romanian side will provide fuel for Czechoslovak tourists traveling by car or transiting the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The fuel may be acquired with coupons that can be purchased in Romania for lei from the appropriate Romanian tourist organizations. The fuel coupons can be purchased upon presentation of Czechoslovak travel documents, the Czechoslovak customs and currency declaration, or other documents confirming the purchase of Romanian currency.

The coupons will be sold to Czechoslovak tourists for prices valid for foreign citizens traveling in Romania. In view of the fact that fuel prices change, the government Committee for Foreign Tourism recommends interested persons to inquire in one of the Czechoslovak tourist offices about the price prior to departure.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

LD102326 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Antonin Pelikan, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Italian Republic and the Republic of Malta, in connection with the start of his tour of duty.

OFFICIALS OF NEW MINISTRY HOLD FIRST MEETING

AU152042 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 80 p 2

["BC"-signed report: "The Growing Tasks of Electrotechnical Industry: From the Economic-Political Aktiv of the Sector's Employees"]

[Text] Brno, 9 April--On Wednesday [9 April] the leading economic workers and party trade union functionaries of the production economic units and enterprises of the newly established Federal Ministry of Electrotechnical Engineering met for the first time at an economic-political aktiv to assess the state of the fulfillment of the planned tasks in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the preparation of the plan for the next 5-year period and the implementation of the set of measures designed to perfect the system of planned management; and to discuss the further course of action and the conditions for the development of work initiative.

Electrotechnical industry, electronics and--especially in the latest period--microelectronics play an important role in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in our national economy. That was also stressed by the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which fully endorsed the development of this sector. As Minister Milan Kubat stated in the main report at the aktiv, this year the production of goods in the enterprises of the sector will increase 7 percent in comparison with last year. However, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the overall production of goods is expected to increase to 144.7 percent. The implementation of this task will take a differentiated course in the individual economic production units, with the production increments ranging between 30 and 90 percent. The greatest increase will be achieved in the sphere of the component basis. The export tasks will also be increased; in the next 5-year plan exports to socialist countries will increase 56.2 percent and exports to other countries will increase up to 58.7 percent. The deliveries to the [domestic] market funds will increase 38 percent.

The importance of the development of electronics for our national economy was also underlined in the statement in the discussion by Comrade Vaclav Janousek, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

STROUGAL SUBMITS GOVERNMENT REPORT AT ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU141730 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 80 pp 1,2,3

["CSSR Government Report on the Fulfillment of its Programmatic Declaration," submitted by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, on the first day of the 15th joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers on 9 April in Prague]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President; Esteemed Comrade Federal Assembly Chairman; esteemed men and women comrade deputies; esteemed guests: For the third time in the present working period the government is submitting to the Federal Assembly a report on the fulfillment of tasks following from its government declaration. Not much time is left until the next CPCZ congress; therefore our efforts are directed at implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the best possible way, so as to prepare ourselves well for the next period in all spheres of social life.

All that we are doing and all that we have so far achieved we justly connect with our fatherland's liberation by the victorious Soviet Army, which was, is and will permanently remain a significant historical landmark in our nations' life.

This May, 35 years will have passed since those events. We again realize with deep respect that enormous sacrifices were paid by the fraternal Soviet people for our freedom, too.

We recall with gratitude the best sons and daughters of the Czech and Slovak nations and, generally, all those who fought in the Resistance and at the fronts of World War II, many of whom also gave their life for our people's better and happier life.

The historical victory of the Soviet Union over fascism opened the possibility for our country to put an end to the old way of things and to set out on the road of building socialism.

We have built a modern economy and achieved high material and cultural standards and firm certainties in life. The standards of education have been raised and science, culture and arts are developing. We are successfully solving the matter of equal rights in the coexistence of our fraternal nations of Czechs and Slovaks as well as of the citizens of other nationalities.

The socialist advance of our state, its independence and the peaceful life of our working people are ensured by the fraternal friendship and firm alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of our community. These are the certainties on which we are basing our present and future plans in the name of the happy and satisfied life of the present and future generations.

Men and women deputies: In the many-sided activities of the federal government a decisive place belongs to the care and attention devoted to the development of national economy, to the safeguarding of the people's living standards and to the fulfillment of the tasks of the CPCZ's economic policy as set forth by its 15th congress.

We all realize that the second half of the seventies and, above all, the period which we have now entered--the last 2 decades of the present century--represent a division in the development of the Czechoslovak economy and of our entire socialist society.

There exist new phenomena and completely new factors which fundamentally influence the peoples' lives, the rate of economic growth and, literally, all economic and social relations. That is why both the development up to now and also these new conditions must be thoroughly analyzed and the causes of development trends comprehensively scrutinized and reacted to in a new, active and truly innovative and bold way.

The new situation requires a fundamental change in the approach to current, and especially future, problems of our development. It requires basic changes in the traditionally understood long-term economic development, in management, planning and the entire economic mechanism. Without this it is impossible to change the people's stands or to enhance their interest and involvement and thus also to achieve desirable results not only in the economy but also in all spheres of social life.

Both the external and internal conditions of the development of the economy have emphatically changed. We have here a whole complex of changes that are taking place in the world economy and continuing to develop further. They are manifested in the constantly rising prices of raw materials, fuels and power and the rising prices of other materials and finished products. The changes in the international division of labor are progressing faster and faster, and integration--particularly in science and research--is becoming broader and deeper. This is combined with a substantially higher implementation of science in the production process, its technological reequipment and structural reorganization.

Criteria that are becoming increasingly demanding are being applied both on the market of the socialist community and in the rest of the world. Only he who supplies good quality, technically perfect products and services, and does this at advantageous prices, can assert himself. The program of cooperation and long-term stability of mutual trade within the framework of the CEMA countries stands in sharp contrast to the inconsistency and unpredictable fluctuations on nonsocialist markets. However, one thing is valid everywhere--and this particularly affects us, who depend on the imports of most raw materials--namely, that only he who develops his economy to increasingly higher technical standards and rapidly enhances its overall effectiveness will assert himself.

In appraising the results achieved during the past 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan one can state that a qualitative progress has been effected in the development of the national economy.

However, we are still not achieving the planned efficiency, summarily expressed in the national income created. We have failed in fully coping with the transition to a comprehensively intensive development, which forms the principal content of the strategic line of the 15th congress.

The ministries, economic production units, enterprises, national committees and their institutions must finally take into consideration the fact that we do not, and will not, have the possibility of increasing employment at the rate formerly achieved; that the sources of fuel, energy, raw materials and other materials are limited; and that the growth of capital construction will become markedly slower.

In characterizing the present situation I want to cite just one fact: Whereas in the Sixth 5-Year Plan the manpower increment amounted to 299,000 people, in the years 1981-85 we will be able to count on the labor force growing only by 148,000 people.

What are we aiming at in the first place? The planned projects, the extensive preparatory work on the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the long-term plan up to 1990 aim at establishing an equilibrium in all spheres of the national economy and in all related factors of the reproduction process, specifically through higher efficiency and better quality of all work. [paragraph continues]

We are concerned with national economic solutions which will produce the required effect for the country's development and for the maintenance of our people's high living standards. It will require immense efforts to cope with such a task.

These problems were assessed in detail at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. Their ideopolitical aspects were clarified at the recent CPCZ Central Committee session in connection with the analysis of ideological matters. From the viewpoint of the conclusions reached by the sessions, the federal government considers it essential, even while preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan well, to continue ensuring the balanced development of the entire complex of fuel and energy and also to continue rationalizing on a long-term basis the consumption and utilization of power resources, metals and all raw materials and other materials in general. It is no less significant to ensure the sensible dynamics of capital construction and its reorientation, primarily aimed at modernizing and reconstructing selected facilities so as to achieve the best possible effect. Considerable effort undoubtedly will be required for substantially increasing the supplies of good quality goods for the domestic market, but particularly for the foreign market.

As regards the supplies of fuel and electric power to our national economy, we believe that measures adopted last year by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have yielded good results.

After the difficulties at the beginning of last year were overcome, supplies of coal and other kinds of fuel and energy were renewed and are now smoothly continuing.

In view of the fact that for well-known reasons in the coming period we can count on merely a minimum increase of crude oil and natural gas, we are orienting ourselves toward developing our own resources, that is toward the extraction of brown coal and nuclear power engineering.

Last year we extracted what was until then the largest amount--124.7 million tons--of coal. We count on roughly the same figure for this year, too.

We are devoting our main attention to developing the Most coal basin, where both the extraction and the removal of the overburden have been seriously lagging since the beginning of the year. That is why we have instructed the Ministry of Fuel and Power Engineering, in cooperation with the extraction and supplier organizations and the management of the north Bohemian brown coal mining concern, to see to it that the situation is rectified in this respect.

Because of the lower extraction of graded coal in the most coal basin and the diminished production of coke in the metallurgical coking plants, we have certain difficulties in supplies to the population. In order to reduce the tension here we decided that certain industrial consumer facilities should start using powdered coal, instead of the graded kinds of coal.

We also devote considerable effort to building new extraction, processing and coking facilities in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin, where certain mines did not fulfill the extraction plan for last year. It is becoming apparent that in this basin, too, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Engineering, together with the management of this coal basin, must solve the matter of raising daily extraction and of comprehensively coping with the entire situation with greater energy and consistency.

As regards the North Bohemian and North Moravian regions, it is necessary to complete work speedily on the program of comprehensively developing these two areas in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, with a preview up to 1990. [paragraph continues]

We are concerned here with a solution that should affect all decisive structures and consequences produced by the development of the fuel-power base, the processing industry and, last but not least, the entire tertiary sphere, which is so seriously influencing the people's lives in these agglomerations.

The Matter of Our Power Engineering

In the years 1976-79 we commissioned power engineering facilities having an overall output amounting to 3,180 megawatts. The first block of the nuclear electric power station in Jaslovske Bohunice is working reliably and now its second block is being put into operation. During this and next year, further electric power installations will be commissioned--the first 500-megawatt block in the Melnik III electric power station; four 210-megawatt blocks in Prunerov II; and the repumping hydroelectric power stations on Cierny Vah, with a top output of 440 megawatts. This establishes prerequisites for covering the balance of electric output in the first years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan to the necessary extent.

Because the decisive share of the increment of electric power after 1982 will be ensured through nuclear power stations, we are concentrating on the construction projects in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany. Deplorably, work here is lagging. The main reason for this is the inadequate preparation of investors, particularly as regards blueprint work.

The design organization of the Ministry of Fuel and Power Engineering--the Energoprojekt--has so far been only insufficiently coping with the demands and needs of the construction of nuclear power stations. We consider it necessary for the ministry to check on the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of its own designing facilities.

Together with shortcomings in the preparation of blueprints, both construction projects--especially the one in Dukovany--show an insufficient concentration of delivery capacities, particularly of building capacities, as well as a low level of care for the employees and other problems that are hampering progress in construction work.

But it is not only a matter of these two specific projects. We must devote the same attention to the blueprint preparation of those nuclear power stations which are to be commissioned after 1985. That is why the Ministry of Fuel and Power Engineering, together with the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Technical Engineering, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Construction, must purposefully establish--even today--the prerequisites for smooth and effective preparations for the construction of these significant projects.

On no account may the orientation toward new fuel and power resources signify a slackening of attention toward matters concerning the rationalization of their consumption.

The long-term solution of the fuel-power balance is directly connected with the program of saving fuel and power that was adopted last year. All central bodies, economic production units and enterprises must account for its fulfillment. Both in 1980 and during the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to achieve far greater results in savings. It has been proved many times over that this is possible. The paths leading to the solution are also known. We must devote particular attention to the correct utilization of rationalization investments. [paragraph continues]

Calculations show that saving 1 ton of standard fuel requires only one-third of the sum of both the direct and final investments needed for attaining new resources of the same amount.

The Order of the Day--Raw Material Saving

Side by side with the orientation toward saving fuel and power we must start most energetically to rationalize consumption of all other raw materials, particularly metals. This is made necessary both by the demands of scientific-technical progress and--particularly--by the limited possibilities and conditions for acquiring them. In the eighties all kinds of metals will belong among the commodities in shortest supply in the world raw material base in general.

Compared with the developed industrial states, our economy places greater demands on the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals. In fact, in steel along the per-capita consumption is roughly 30 percent higher. This follows both from the structure of the production program and from the greater weight of machinery and equipment. Thus the order of the day is that we must quickly reorient ourselves primarily toward a higher valorization of metals in the metallurgical process, toward reducing their consumption in production, especially in machine engineering, and naturally also toward better utilizing all scrap metal.

After having weighed all possibilities, the federal government now intends to direct the activity of appropriate central bodies and of the enterprise sphere toward minimizing the volume of iron production, achieving substantial cuts in the imports of raw materials and of non-iron metal products from nonsocialist countries, and emphatically reducing the standard of consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals, primarily in engineering.

For this it will be necessary for all appropriate central bodies, particularly the economic production units, to start checking on and tightening technical-economic norms of metal consumption. We also count on adjusting price relations between non-iron metals and other metals and on raising procurement prices for scrap metal.

In the sphere of ferrous metallurgy we intend to increase the scope of utilization of so-called cast-off scrap metal--that is, to speed up the turnover of the supplies of metal which in our country amounts to more than 24 years, whereas in other industrial countries it amounts to 12-18 years. Simply, we must strive to turn obsolete and unused machinery and equipment, as well as every kilogram of unused metal substrate, into our own raw material for steel production.

Together with these measures the appropriate metallurgical enterprises must cut down metal consumption both within the metallurgical cycle and in secondary metallurgical production. Furthermore, it is necessary to increase the share of steel production from oxygen converters, limit the production of open-hearth steel, and increase the production of continuously cast steel.

The overall situation is forcing us to adopt measures for saving at least 4 percent of non-iron metals annually. We must handle aluminum, tinned and galvanized sheet metal, as well as precious metals more prudently.

The Changed Concept of Capital Construction

Capital construction is another sphere which is decisive concerning the extent to which the overall reproduction process is effective and on which we are concentrating our attention, particularly in connection with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A number of reasons exist why we should start changing the concepts with which this matter is approached.

In the first place there is the circumstance that for the next period we must count on a slower rate of utilization of our national income, thus also on a lower investment rate. The second reason is the fact that we must halt the decline in the utilization and efficiency of basic assets, as well as stop the growing number of unfilled job vacancies.

The change of pace occurred last year and will continue also in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. If in the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the average annual increase of work and deliveries for capital construction amounted to 5 percent, for this year we are planning that it will amount to only 2.5 percent and next year to slightly more than 1 percent.

Apart from a more realistic rate of capital construction, the recently adopted line in this sphere is also expressed in the relatively considerable reduction of the scope of construction projects that are being started.

Whereas in the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we were starting new construction projects with--on an average--budgets estimated at more than Kcs 68 billion annually, this year the figure will be 55.7 billion. We want to retain that level also at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The object of all these measures is to cut down the prevailing, unjustifiably high number of projects under construction and to shorten the average construction deadlines.

The federal government appreciates the fact that it has proved possible to concentrate facilities for the decisive projects that have been proposed as mandatory tasks of the state plan. Compared with other projects, the volumes of work and supplies scheduled for them are being met to a substantially higher degree. Despite this we have not yet reached the stage of commissioning facilities for reliable operations within the planned deadlines and parameters.

For that reason we direct the attention of appropriate central bodies, economic production units, enterprises and national committees primarily toward the businesslike fulfillment of tasks in these construction projects, even if it is at the expense of less important construction projects. This orientation is all the more important since we have decided to gradually cut back on the imports of objects used in building work and on construction professions which we mostly used for these particular projects, and virtually to discontinue these imports altogether within a few years. On the other hand it is necessary gradually to establish prerequisites for exporting our construction capabilities, particularly in conjunction with the exports of complete plants.

In our opinion the new approach to capital construction should result in the increased efficiency of the entire reproduction process. The modernization and reconstruction of existing technological production lines, operation units and plants must become an emphatic element in this direction. This solution is meant to contribute far more than before to a more economical use of manpower, energy and raw materials, to increased production for export and a restriction of imports in certain directions. [paragraph continues]

In consequence, this means that the center of gravity of investments will be shifted to production and to deliveries of technology, modern machinery and equipment, simultaneously with a decline in the share of construction work.

To Push Through a Higher Quality of Housing Construction

In speaking of enhancing the role of modernization and reconstruction we do not have only production in mind but intend to push through the same principles also in the nonproduction sphere. In housing construction we envisage a reduced number of new apartments and a considerably expanded share of modernized housing units.

In speaking of investment in the tertiary sphere, in the entire infrastructure, we must also mention the quality and life span of what we are building. We must not conceal from ourselves the existing situation. We have built many quality apartments and various kinds of facilities. Despite all this we must not silently pass over certain constantly recurring phenomena.

What do certain new apartments and whole housing settlements look like, even though they have been commissioned and judged fit for use? Windows are not insulated, the fixtures are not properly installed, various so-called small objects do not function. How reliable are the heating systems, engineering systems? What is the quality of certain sections of newly constructed roads, including certain highway-type routes? Simply, what is the level of quality of our construction and investment work?

We are now repairing again--or should repair--much of what had been repaired only a few days ago. What was to have lasted several decades has lasted only a few years. Such poor-quality investments cost us a lot of means and reduce our capacity--it is a waste of means and of human work. Here, too, we must see where the basic causes of this poor-quality, slovenly work lie. They lie both in the insufficient responsibility of the investor and supplier, and in the system, in the economic rules enabling such behavior. That is why the entire system, as well as the way of actual practices, must be perfected and changed.

In connection with cutting back the growth of capital construction we are, and will be, forced to give up certain intentions on which we had counted in our former plans. It is not always easy to look for a new, more economical and effective solution. It is not always popular to explain why this or that project in this or that locality will not be built. But we must overcome incomprehension and sometimes even resistance. We must resolve a number of such matters, particularly those concerning investment projects, in the governments; but many of these matters are within the jurisdiction of national committees and other bodies and institutions.

Permit me yet another remark. We are a country which has a great many historical monuments, buildings and facilities. This is a great legacy of the past, of which we are all proud, which embellishes this country and is recognized throughout the world. We devote considerable effort and means for maintaining and reconstructing these monuments. However, despite all this we, to be sincere, still cannot cope with everything. We have repaired a lot of these monuments but others of them continue to deteriorate. We lack the facilities for repairing whole complexes--to mention as an example at least the historical part of the old town in Prague.

We do not intend in the least to slacken our attention to this sphere. Nevertheless we should reflect on some matters.

Do the appropriate institutions that care for monuments slightly exaggerate the number of premises to be protected as monuments? Does exaggerated subjectivism reign here, subjectivism which has nothing in common with the protection of historical monuments? Do we have a correct list of set priorities for monument care?

We cannot provide a definite answer to the entire set of questions mentioned here; nevertheless, it is necessary to consider our overall possibilities. We must narrow down the front of our orientation in the sphere of protection and reconstruction of the most important historical monuments and concentrate our strength on the main thing. In making decisions in this respect, the historical and artistic aspects are certainly important, but we also must not overlook realistic economic aspects.

The Nonproduction Apparatus Will Be Cut Down

Men and women comrades: The demand for higher efficiency--which is naturally valid not only in the production sphere but concerns all and any social activity--includes the endeavor to achieve maximum thriftiness. Permit me to say a few words on this matter.

Recently the increase of nonproductive activities and the increase of the number of employees in this sphere has been justly criticized. For instance, in the period 1970-78 the number of workers in industry, particularly the building industry, increased 3 percent, but the number of technical-economic employees increased 13 percent. Likewise, the number of employees in the central bodies of our state administration increased during the same period 15 percent; the figure in the apparatuses of national committees about 18 percent, which represents about 10,000 persons. Even though in certain instances this was a necessary increase, it is frequently quite the contrary--an expression of fruitless administering which has nothing in common with efficiency.

The main cause of this deplorable state of affairs is the low standard of organizational and management work, a conciliatory attitude to substandard performances and a lack of scientifically based norms of work consumption. Considerable weaknesses also lie in the rationalization and unsatisfactory utilization of computer technology in the management sphere. We have dealt with these facts and already this year we count on a differentiated reduction in the number of employees and nonworker professions--namely from 2 to 10 percent--in the state administration and economic organizations. At the same time the government has instructed the ministers and heads of central bodies to systematically ensure the increase of efficiency and improvement of qualification of employees, as well as a simplification of administration, even through eliminating superfluous intermediate links, rationalizing work processes and creating more effective organizational complexes.

In this connection we are preparing the principles for systemizing operations at work sites and wage funds. At the same time we are preparing a deeper analysis of the causes of high administrative demands, with the aim of finding effective tools for gradually reducing them further, and thus regulating the number of nonproductive employees.

We further want to reduce other nonproductive costs. For instance, already this year the expenditures for entertaining and for presents will be reduced roughly one-third, the means for publicity limited, and the overall limits for traveling expenses reduced 10 percent. Compared with 1979, we are also reducing the planned losses in the housing economy enterprises 10 percent, but naturally this should not lead to a worsened maintenance of the housing fund.

In connection with the necessity of reducing fuel consumption, the government adopted--as far back as 1978--measures for making automobile transportation more economical. Compared with 1975, last year gasoline consumption in the socialist sector was reduced 8.4 percent, and this year we count on a further 20-percent reduction.

CEMA's Activities Are Strengthening the Stability of Our Development

Men and women comrades: As regards foreign economic relations, we need to react more promptly to the changes that have occurred and that continue to occur on world markets.

We have a kind of processing economy, mostly dependent on imports of expensive raw materials and other materials, which we pay for with finished products. If we must pay substantially higher prices for imports--for instance imports of machinery--we must also receive higher prices for the products we sell on foreign markets. There is only one way out of this: as far as possible to improve, rapidly and efficiently, the qualitative aspects of our export activity. The results of the past 4 years show that although we have stepped up overall exports by 64 percent, they nevertheless were not sufficient to cover our imports of basic commodities. From this there follows an unambiguous conclusion: We must not only export more, but we must also primarily export the kind of products that will sell well on world markets. That is, we must export products of high technical standards, quality and reliability of operation, which we are capable of delivering as speedily as possible and also of insuring prompt servicing for them. This must also be aided by better efforts of foreign trade employees.

We continue to see the center of gravity of our foreign relations in the development of cooperation with CEMA countries, particularly the Soviet Union. In the past period we made considerable progress in two basic directions which we consider decisive and with a future.

In the first place it is our coparticipation in the development of facilities in CEMA member countries, which insures us raw materials, fuels and power for our processing industry; and, second, it is a matter of further emphatically intensifying specialization and cooperation in all national economy branches, particularly in engineering and chemistry.

We count on further multilateral specialization agreements to go along with the 91 agreements existing in engineering today, which will be substantially intensified. There are still considerable reserves here. By this I mean that specialization mostly concerns products, is based on a run of the mill range of products, and includes only a small number of top items of machinery and equipment.

Specialization in the production of assembly components, parts and completed components is insufficiently developed.

This March we signed the "long-term program of the development of production specialization and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union." It is the expression of efforts exerted by both countries in order to combine material resources and the scientific-technical and production potential for jointly solving large national-economy tasks spread over a lengthy period. We attach extraordinary significance to this document, because it strengthens the stability of the development of our national economy and establishes the basic prerequisites for a more expedient linking of the two economies.

The Causes of Shortcomings on the Domestic Market

We are aware, men and women comrade deputies, that the final effect of our production, and of the entire reproduction process in general, must be correspondingly expressed in supplies to the domestic market. That is why we place such great emphasis on the timely and smooth insuring of supplies of industrial and food products. We are aware that the present state of affairs is unsatisfactory and that bottlenecks still exist here. We know that the situation in the individual groups of ranges of products varies considerably.

The reason is that we are not quite succeeding in fulfilling the original intentions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the structure of industrial production, particularly in the planned tasks in agriculture. Last year the procurement of animals for slaughter was underfulfilled by almost 36,000 tons, and the shortfall in milk amounted to 2.5 percent. Deplorably, the procurement at the beginning of this year is also unfavorable. Naturally this also is reflected in the regularity of supplies of meat and meat products.

At the same time we all know that the substance of the problem in food supplies in our country does not lie only in the quantities we are delivering to the domestic market, but primarily in the range of products and their quality.

In view of the present high level of per capita meat consumption, it is unrealistic to count on the same rates as those in the Fifth 5-Year Plan and during the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. That is why it is necessary to channel more concretely the aspects of the consumption of individual kinds of meat and meat products.

We are aware that, despite a number of measures adopted by the government, there also exist problems in supplies, particularly supplies of durable consumer goods, but also supplies of certain smaller products. Certain measures are being taken to reduce the tension here and to eliminate possible shortcomings in 1980.

The Purpose and Aim of Changes in Management of the Economy

Men and women comrades: Recently the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal government published a document on the changes in the management system that have been prepared for the coming 5-year plan.

The current standards of management, including some elements of the system to date, no longer correspond to the present demands and even less to the future demands and requirements. The comparatively great influence of volume indicators which encourage the utilization of especially extensive factors of economic growth is getting more and more into contradiction with the demands of the highly efficient expansion of our economy, and the same contradiction appears in the standard of managerial work in many sectors of the state and economic apparatus.

Our economic development cannot be linked to a greater consumption of energy, raw and other materials, to the employment of additional manpower in the process of reproduction and to more investment. The fundamental sources of economic movement under the new conditions will be especially the following factors: extensive and early implementation of scientific-technical progress, considerably better and more thrifty utilization of all production factors, a more intensive linking of our economy in the international division of labor, particularly in the process of socialist economic integration and, naturally, also a systematic development and all-around utilization of the working people's creative activity.

The changes in management which we are currently implementing are unequivocally oriented, better than hitherto, toward the utilization of these factors in the interest of rapidly raising the national economy's efficiency and performance. Thus the essence of the changes rests in the fact that the role of the qualitative indexes is being markedly enhanced, precisely because they express the efficiency and quality as regards satisfying the needs of society: the technical and economic standard of production, the extent of the utilization of energy, raw materials and basic assets. Precisely these indexes will be the yardstick for assessing the results of the work of organizations and individuals, and we will link the creation and utilization of economic stimuli to them. We want much more consistently to implement the principle of the economic and moral assessment of work collectives and individuals according to their concrete work results. Thus it is understandable that among the indexes an important role is being played precisely by those that directly influence the creation of means for wages, and here a fundamental change is taking place. Instead of the former index of gross production which--as it is known--often encouraged material-intensive production and the taking up of useless cooperation relationships, we are introducing the index of added value. Its importance lies in the fact that it better expresses the share of added value labor in the final product. Naturally, even here we do not overestimate the importance and the possibilities of the index. Nevertheless, we regard it as a good step toward the rational handling of social resources and toward a more objective assessment of enterprises and collectives based on their contribution to society.

In accordance with those key principles we put the main emphasis on making the plan qualitatively better and on strengthening its long-range aspects. The tasks, limits and indexes of the 5-year plan from which the annual tasks will be derived are to be mandatory. That will make it possible to better plan and implement the targets of technical development, capital investment and international division of labor, because they can be efficiently resolved only within a long-range framework. That also should lead to a greater thriftiness in the utilization of resources and to their concentration on vital projects and, at the same time, to increasing the interest in taking upon oneself more demanding tasks and to contributing to the annual plans more effectively than hitherto, thus helping to insure the longer-range objectives.

By increasing the plan's quality we want at the same time to insure that the management rules should lead to the maximum effectiveness of work. In short, what is involved is that a person that utilizes raw materials and machinery well, that increases work productivity, applies technical progress and delivers good work will be better off. Therefore we will employ economic instruments as elements of economic calculation, since we need them to illustrate clearly how the means of production are being utilized and to show production costs and the effect of investments.

Quality Work To Be Remunerated Significantly Better

We are significantly strengthening the effect of the principles of khozraschet in the management of the economic-production units and enterprises. In contrast to the current practice these organizations will, in harmony with the 5-year plan, have to create the resources to cover their own requirements, including, as a general rule, the expanded reproduction of their basic assets. To a greater extent than hitherto, both the good results and the unfavorable results of their work will be reflected in the way they are run.

It is understandable that these principles also will have to be applied to the remuneration of workers in the individual enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Here, too, the differentiation of pay according to merit must be applied much more thoroughly. This requires that good and high-quality performance be assessed substantially better than an average or below average performance. This will certainly be a very demanding task and we must assume that it will encounter resistance from those who have become accustomed to living at the expense of others. We are, however, convinced that it will be welcomed and supported by all capable and efficient workers, for whom this change will be beneficial because it evaluates their activity and skilled work more fairly.

The complex of measures also has to lead to the perfection of the management mechanism of economic complexes and their units, to the creation of rational organization structure, division of authority and accountability between the individual levels of management. We have taken first steps toward making the economic-production units the basic links of management in the economic sphere of enterprises so that they can more efficiently develop the sectors entrusted to them and better insure the national economy's requirements.

One has to say that the current measures in the system of management are only the beginning. The further development of the management of departments, economic-production units and enterprises will continue on the basis of comprehensive programs that will be elaborated for this purpose.

Together with that we must seriously ponder also the issues pertaining to the structure of our economy. It is well known that its current form had its foundation in the fifties. New realities in the internal and external conditions force us to ask ourselves how to carry on also in that respect. This is not the matter of one 5-year plan only, of course. Processes are involved whose realization will require several decades. Therefore it is necessary to clarify that issue as soon as possible.

To effectively organize social work is a great task, to which the ranking personnel must devote great attention. The current conditions require that each member of a collective have a clear idea about his place in the work process, that he knows what to do and why he has to do it, that he be aware of the importance of his share in the common work. These are the prerequisites for a truly effective utilization of those great possibilities which socialist society has in the working people's creative ability and initiative.

Our enterprises with modern machines and equipment, our scientific research base, the great qualifications and experience of our working people--all these constitute tremendous potential. Without scientific organization, without correct planning and good management, without an increased interest and increased accountability of all without exception, this broad economic and intellectual base will not give us what we need and justifiably expect.

We want to bring all these fundamental factors into an optimal momentum with the objective of substantially raising our national economy's performance. That is the only way to assert ourselves in the world and at home, that is the only way to get the most for our efforts on foreign markets and in the international division of labor in general.

It certainly will not be simple or easy to fully implement in everyday life the complex of measures through which we are going to perfect the system of management; among other things also because of slow thinking, old habits, and in many places because of indolence and aversion to new ways, ways that will verify all workers' abilities and relationship toward our common work, toward the fulfillment of the intents and objectives of the CPCZ's economic policy.

We expect our working people to comprehend that the new measures are necessary and efficient instruments designed to successfully master the tasks we have set for ourselves in the interest of the further construction of an advanced socialist society.

The Presidium of the federal government will shortly meet with the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions in order to agree on a unified course to implement the aforementioned measures. Together with that we intend to assess also some other issues of insuring the work process and the development of work initiative in the social and material sense.

We Are Perfecting Legal Order

Comrades: The government's legislative activity aimed at a systematic perfection of our legal order constitutes a fairly extensive and important sphere.

At present it is, above all, the work connected with legal amendments which the realization of the complex of measures aimed at perfecting the system of planned management will require. This will not only involve the amendment of a number of laws, especially of the economic code and of the law on national-economic planning, but also government rules and regulations of lesser importance. Considerable work is involved because we will have to amend several dozen legal regulations. We are striving for the new norms to most accurately express the main objectives of the perfected system and at the same time to most accurately define the authority and responsibility of the individual levels of management and of bodies and organizations. Also, we are interested in simplifying regulations and reducing their number.

Lately we also have devoted attention to legal amendments pertaining to external economic relations. As you know, the discussion of the draft bill on economic relations with foreign countries, which will replace the amendment of 1948, has reached the final phase. The work continues on the convergance of the CEMA countries' legal codes, particularly as regards the economic and scientific-technical cooperation. An amendment has already been agreed upon which insures identical conditions for organizations joining the international economic cooperation of the CEMA member states.

On the basis of political-legal analyses which were carried out in the past years in cooperation with the bodies of the federal assembly, the government has prepared draft principles for the amendment of the civil code, of the law on the family, the civil court regulations and the notary code. The proposed amendments of these basic codes will, without doubt, contribute to the further development of socialist social regulations and to a more perfect protection of the interests of our entire society and individual citizens.

Involved, for example, is the amendment of the so-called neighborly rights, which will bring a more concrete regulation of neighborly relations and will contribute to forestalling feuds between neighbors. The possibility is being introduced of acquiring private ownership of objects and some other rights on the basis of authorized ownership lasting a set period. We are improving the legal protection of a citizen as regards the completion of a commissioned construction project, and it will be possible to disinherit an heir who--at variance with the rules of socialist coexistence--knowingly did not extend to the testator necessary assistance in old age, in illness or in other serious cases.

A considerable advance has been achieved in the preparation of draft principles pertaining to the amendment of criminal law, intended to bring about a further strengthening of socialist legality, an improved protection of society and of citizens, and the deepening of the educational function of criminal law. Here I want to stress that making punishment more severe is not involved; what is involved is only the introduction of a correct balance between a felony and a lesser transgression. We also are considering the possibility of settling less serious transgressions out of court. Punishable offenses against traffic safety will be reassessed.

We must say that the perfection of the legal code and the observance of socialist legality is a sphere in which exists a close and fruitful cooperation between the government and the federal assembly, the committees of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly and the individual deputies. It is an effective cooperation because it enables us to utilize the wealth of the deputies' experience and the stimuli coming from their constituencies.

By means of a number of measures we are raising the effectiveness of the struggle against punishable and other antisocial activity, especially as regards the protection of the socialist economy. It emerges that one has to more resolutely proceed against the pilferage of socialist property and its careless administration. There are quite a few things like that, and what we have done against them to date has not been effective enough. Discipline and order are always necessary, and at this stage they are very urgent.

The more so at present when the economic structures are increasingly complex. The demandingness of the tasks facing us requires a much more active approach to these questions, particularly on part of the ranking personnel.

In this connection, permit me a small deviation. I want to touch upon the problem of the standard of our state norms in the sphere of standardization and measurements, hygiene, fire, work safety and the rest of the state norms of similar nature.

Their purpose--and this is certainly correct--is to safeguard the interests of society and citizens. But in designing them and as regards their necessary amendments, we must keep in mind the trends of development, new technologies, economic possibilities, consequences and contexts arising from the rapidly broadening international division of labor, structural changes which the world and our society are undergoing, changes in demand and other rapidly changing conditions.

Are we working flexibly and actively enough, are we taking into consideration the social interests in that sphere? We have no doubt that some norms must be made more strict, changed, but sometimes do we not behave with alibis in mind, with too much consideration for special-group interests? Do we not see in the state norms--regardless of other contexts--the panacea?

After all, practice shows us that no matter how stringent or how demanding is the norm, if it is not realistic it brings no benefit--rather the contrary. When production is not properly organized, when individuals are violating the basic rules in the production process or in other spheres, when we want to create conditions with state norms that are definitely at loggerheads with customs in international trade, in such cases we do not do any good; we are only creating obstacles and wasting social means and resources. Therefore, in that sphere as well, we must undertake the necessary analysis, ponder anew and find suitable solutions.

In the process of making the legal code qualitatively still better, we want to discuss another task today: the perfecting of the departmental legal norms. They constitute more than four-fifths of the overall number of legal regulations and as their numerically strongest part they influence the general standard of our legal order. We demand from ministries and other central bodies of the state administration that they devote more systematic attention to the quality, comprehensiveness and clarity of the regulations they issue, and that they cancel or change those that became antiquated.

Comrade deputies: In the name of the federal government I would like sincerely to thank you for your active participation and help in the legislative sphere and at the same to express the conviction that our mutual cooperation will successfully continue.

The Results of the National Committees' Initiative

Comrades: In a close cooperation with the Governments of the Czech and Slovak Republics, we have devoted attention also to the activity of the national committees, to questions of education, culture and health.

We are searching for ways to constantly improve the work of the national committees in all spheres, and thus to develop and strengthen their close ties with citizens.

These are precisely the questions to which the document discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium last year responds. Its objective is to increase the effectiveness of the political-organizational work of the national committees and to strengthen their influence on the comprehensive development of territorial subdivisions, on the development of capital investment and on maximum thriftiness when it comes to any expenditure. The national committees should devote particular attention to insuring the requirements of citizens, above all in the cities and sizeable villages.

The federal government has adopted the necessary measures toward the implementation of the tasks arising from the document of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The means earmarked for the expansion of social production are being increased annually. If today we take pride in being in one of the leading positions in the world as far as the child care is concerned, then this is in a great part due to the national committees. Proof of this is the result which they are attaining in the endeavor to insure the necessary preschool care. It shows at the same time that as far as such generally successful actions are concerned we can rally the people, that everybody gladly puts his shoulder to the wheel and is ready to give up part of his leisure time for the sake of a good cause. It is for this reason that, among other things, it is possible to implement successfully the election programs of the National Front. The results in this respect are gratifying.

In the last 4 years the citizens have built through Z-action [community self-help] 83,500 places in nursery schools, 4,800 kilometers of water mains and drainage network, over 2,000 shops, more than 400 health care centers, and nearly 1,000 children's playgrounds. We must also add to this the tens of thousands of places in kindergartens and nurseries built by the enterprises for the children of their employees. In comparison with the previous 5-year period the share of school buildings has increased threefold and the expenditures for construction in the health sector have doubled. We also consider it proper that we do not neglect the care of our older citizens, and that a number of old-age homes have been built within Z-action.

The government assesses highly this initiative of the citizens, social and common-interest associations and the political parties united in the National Front.

We are convinced that especially this year, when we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, our citizens will create fresh values and new projects, which above all, will serve themselves well.

To Decide Sensibly and Responsibly

We anticipate that, on the whole, the limit earmarked for investment construction within Z-action for the Sixth 5-Year Plan--Kcs21 billion--will be exceeded. However, even here it is necessary to proceed responsibly, to confront needs with possibilities and to respect the order of priorities.

As far as this small-scale construction is concerned, the number of projects simultaneously under construction is still too large and not all the investments are among those that we need most, some of them are being carried out in localities that lack the prerequisites for their optimal use. For instance, by 31 December 1979 the town national committees had placed orders for the technological equipping of 14 additional winter stadiums, these even in places with a population of only 4,000-5,000. Did the comrades at all those places really consider the expediency, the degree of utilization and the operational costs of such facilities?

The Sixth 5-Year Plan has placed before the national committees challenging tasks in--apart from other areas--comprehensive housing construction. The overall number of apartments set by the plan will be built but the tasks as regards the civic and technical facilities will not be fulfilled. The fulfillment of one of the essential tasks in improving the solicitude for the citizens' everyday life thus shows unnecessary shortfalls. This is particularly palpable for the citizens of Prague and the North Bohemia region where comprehensive housing construction has been lagging since the beginning of the 5-year plan. By the end of last year the construction shortfall in these two agglomerations amounted to almost Kcs3 billion.

In this connection it is necessary to recall the position of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government on such important problem as the extent of the disproportionate liquidation of the existing housing fund. To build 650,000 new apartments in this 5-year plan and at the same time to tear down 330,000 existing apartments--this is a luxury we really cannot afford. However, in spite of all kinds of warnings at many places the attitude toward this question remains unchanged. We receive literally hundreds of complaints and it almost always turns out that the citizens are right and that other solutions can be found, solutions that are more advantageous both for society and for the town or the community concerned.

It is also necessary that the national committees step up their pressure on the quality of services, on their range and on the adherence to deadlines in extending them. Even though a certain improvement has been achieved as regards the relocation of services and the stipulation of opening hours of shops and service organizations in keeping with the working people's needs, these questions are still topical because services and transportation have still not been sufficiently adjusted to the working hours.

The 35th anniversary of the liberation of our home land is drawing closer. National shifts are being organized in towns and in villages. We want to embellish our towns and arrange parks, sport grounds and the surroundings of our houses. [paragraph continues]

This is commendable, but let us be frank: Are we sometimes not at loggerheads with the cleanliness and arrangement of some towns and villages? We have nice towns where people take systematic care to keep everything clean and tidy. However, there also are towns and communities or some parts of towns in which there is permanent disorder and dirt, where there is no greenery, where the indifference to the environment in a certain street or housing project is visible at first sight. This is not only a matter concerning the respective communal services but also a matter concerning the citizens, civic committees and the organization of self-help. The authorities concerned must see to remedies in this respect.

The Reconstruction of Our Education Continues

As far as education is concerned, it is the gradual reconstruction of the educational-upbringing system which is in the foreground of our attention, as the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee devoted to ideological questions noted.

The new contents and the new, more exacting goals of education have already fully gained ground in preschool education. Given the unprecedented growth of the population, it is certainly a success that we have succeeded in placing more than 76 percent of all children of preschool age in kindergartens. The national committees and those enterprises and cooperatives which grasped the urgency of a solution and contributed to it deserve the thanks for it. In order to further improve the situation it is essential that additional enterprises and cooperatives help society, and especially their own employees, by building kindergartens.

This year we are completing the reconstruction of the contents and of the organization of the entire first cycle of basic school [ages 6 to 10]. The results and experiences obtained until now are satisfactory and provide a good basis for the fulfillment of the more demanding task represented by the gradual reconstruction of the 2d cycle [ages 11 to 14]. We will start tackling this task at the beginning of the next school year.

The reorganization of the contents of teaching of secondary schools is being prepared and tested. In order to more effectively combine theory with practice and school with life, the federal government has adopted principles pertaining to operational practice for secondary school students and to their participation in socially beneficial work. The question of scholarships and the material security of pupils and students has also been resolved on a new basis.

We are devoting great attention to the new forms of the preparation of youths for the worker professions. We strive for a qualitatively higher degree of the education of the worker youth so that the entire worker youth may obtain secondary education and an increasing number may complete secondary education. This school year three-fifths of all graduates of basic schools have already started their apprenticeship or study within the new system. More than 95,000 apprentices or young workers are being prepared at present for the acquisition of a complete secondary education. To improve the material conditions of the apprentices, the CSSR Government has adopted new principles concerning their remuneration and material security.

We know that the reorganization of education brings with it greater demands on the work of teachers at all school levels. Last year, therefore--following an adjustment of the salaries of university teachers--we adjusted the salaries of nursery teachers and of educators and teachers of the first cycle of basic schools. Now we are preparing a second stage of this adjustment, which will comprise the teachers of the remaining schools within the administration of national committees.

The third area of our priority interest is universities.

The government has adopted the draft of a new law on universities and has submitted it for discussion in the Federal Assembly. We are convinced that the law will create good legal prerequisites for a further development of the education of well-prepared specialists trained in an all-around manner both for the present and for the more demanding future stage of the development of our socialist society.

Many young people are applying for study at universities. This is certainly a gratifying phenomenon. However, it would be desirable if they oriented themselves more--in keeping with the needs of the national economy and in the interest of their own future deployment--toward natural-scientific, technical and certain other disciplines. Therefore, it will be necessary in this respect to intensify the preparation and orientation of the graduates of secondary schools and to increase the number of boys in gymnasiums.

The Successes and Tasks of Culture and Arts

In the sphere of culture some significant projects are taking place, such as the construction of the Palace of Culture in Prague, which we want to put into operation next year. The construction of radio and television centers continues in both capital cities and we are devoting no lesser attention to the reconstruction of the National Theater in Prague.

Artistic-cultural production is developing and some works of art are gaining recognition even beyond the borders of our homeland. This applies fully to our music, film and television production as well as to our amateur artistic activity. The yardsticks of appreciation are not only laurels at international competitions and festivals but primarily the spontaneous response of the viewers and audiences to the performances of our artists and to our artistic works.

Those facts are undoubtedly encouraging but they will no longer suffice in the future. We must demand of art that it play a specific role in having a more effective influence on the formation of the social awareness of our working people. What is needed is, above all, that our artists orient themselves in their works more toward the living, topical and socially necessary problems of the present period.

Thus, this is, above all, a question of the contents of the works of art, of their social response and of their active impact and influence on the thinking and conduct of people.

Works of art--and this applies particularly to dramatic arts--should portray more conflicts in society, the collective and the thinking and conduct of individual people. They should depict these as dialectical disputes, as a struggle between the new and progressive and the old and frequently reactionary. After all, those conflicts crop up generally everywhere where something new and progressive is being created and are an inexhaustible source of inspiration precisely for art. However, the necessary scope for such works of art is just as necessary and if it is lacking somewhere it is necessary to create it.

We expect of the artists new works of art that combine ideological demands with a high degree of artistic skill and quality. An even greater role should be played in this respect--as stressed at the recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee--by the artists unions, in order to insure the implementation of the intentions of our cultural policy by all artists and creative workers who have the sincere interest, talent and endeavor to promote our common cause.

We must strive to fully assert the principles of socialist ethics in arts. Apart from the great majority of artists who are dedicated to socialism we still come across manifestations of egotism, commercial attempts to enrich oneself at the expense of society, superficiality and kitsch. Our creative and ideological organizations as well as the ministries of culture and other institutions must be more energetic in coping with those phenomena.

It also is necessary to further develop more effective forms for the mutual drawing closer and mutual positive influence of the two national cultures.

The government also appreciates the considerable efforts of the national committees and social and common interest organizations of the National Front aimed at cultural-educational work and at supporting the cultural activity of our working people. It transpires that it will be necessary to more effectively assert new ideas in the contents of this activity. It is equally necessary to insure in the entire cultural sphere a high effectiveness and a thriftiness of all means spent.

People's Health Is in the Foreground of Attention

We have been insuring, in cooperation with the national governments, a further enhancement of the health care for our populace. I could cite a long list of figures and proofs about the continuously declining infant mortality rate and the expanding life expectancy of our citizens in Czechoslovakia, about the increasing number of physicians and the corresponding decline in the number of citizens per physician. Last year we registered a further perfecting of health care in plants and workplaces, where the material base of health care was expanded and improved. The specialization of hospital care has deepened and we are succeeding in expanding all-social health programs. These and other positive results in such an important sphere as health care naturally please all of us. However, at the same time we see a number of shortcomings which downgrade our overall results.

Thus we must state that the improvement of hospital care could have advanced faster had we built more hospital beds than we did in the past 4 years. Standing in the way is the poor performance of some construction enterprises so that the construction of new or modernization of older facilities is advancing only very slowly.

Moreover, every year some beds are closed due to a lack of personnel, especially nurses. Last year, therefore, we carried out some adjustments in the salaries of middle-level health employees in order to better remunerate their strenuous and responsible work.

Neither last year nor this year did we succeed in insuring smooth supplies of medications and medical materials. The smooth course of their production has been disturbed, above all, by the sharp increase of prices of pharmaceutical raw materials on the world markets and by the shortage of some of their basic types. However, we must neither neglect the fact that our domestic production, too--especially chemical, pharmaceutical, glassware and paper production--is not insuring production to the needed extent. We want, therefore, to speed up the development of domestic agricultural and chemical raw material bases, expand cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and improve --in cooperation with Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and other countries--the overall raw material bases of our pharmaceutics. The government has adopted some measures in this respect, including the allocation of additional means of foreign currency for imports.

It is, however, also necessary to use medication economically. Waste of medication is a rather widespread phenomenon. It is also necessary to ponder this question, in order to make an expedient and economical use of increasingly expensive medicines.

What Top-Level Sport Needs

The current year of the Olympic games and the Spartakiad again reminds us all of the growing importance of physical culture and sport for strengthening health and a purposeful utilization of leisure time, primarily by the young people.

The development of physical culture and sport receives our constant attention and we also devote considerable means to it. In doing so we are putting emphasis on those tasks and functions which are of first-rate importance for the construction of an advanced socialist society.

By this I mean an all-embracing and mass character, the development of those forms which are not demanding as regards finances and materials, a considerable increase in the quality of physical education in schools and an active organizational approach by the national committees, the economic sphere, trade unions and other social organizations. At the same time we are interested in the results achieved by our sport representatives, in a significant improvement of these results.

In a short time we will meet again at the all-state Spartakiad 1980, which, we are sure, will again illustrate the truly traditional and profound attitude of our nations to physical education and sport. The federal government highly appreciates the efforts of the hundreds of thousands of participants in the Spartakiad, their trainers and all those who are actively and selflessly contributing to the preparation of the Spartakiad. We believe that their work will be crowned with full success.

At the same time we hope that all the voluntary work and enthusiasm will be properly used for the further and modern development of our physical education. This is our main target. Otherwise we would not only be wasting large means but also the most valuable thing we have: the interest, activity and initiative of the people.

At the same time I would like to stress that the demand for high effectiveness, exactingness, personal accountability and thriftiness applies without exception to the entire sphere of physical education, most of all to competitive sport. It is in this sphere where the contradiction--which according to the latest session of the party's Central Committee unfortunately is becoming ever deeper--is felt most strongly; the contradiction between care and the means invested and the results achieved--as was, by the way, again confirmed at the winter Olympic games. Our top competitive sport sharply reflects the problems which for a number of years have been slowing down the development of our physical education. Various interests--those of clubs, teams and localities--still survive and often highly outweigh the interests of state representation; the system of talent selection has not yet been resolved; economic questions are not being consistently solved; and the level of managerial and political-educational work is poor. The contribution of science and research to top competitive sport is still low as is the standard of the medical background.

This is aggravated by the insufficient courage to adopt new, progressive forms, to get rid of outdated habits and attitudes, and to separate those who are not up to the demanding criteria.

This is the only correct way and the sooner and the more boldly we set out along its path the better it will be for our education and sport, for the entire society.

The Land of the Soviets--the Guarantee for the Development of the Republic

Comrade deputies: At the 15th CPCZ Congress it was stressed that "the development of our socialist society is also determined by the development of the international situation and that the conditions most advantageous for the construction of our socialist homeland are conditions of peace." Therefore, as Comrade Husak said and as was declared in the program declaration of the government in 1976, "the fact that Czechoslovakia is a firm part of the socialist community is of fundamental significance for a peaceful development of our society." These principles have imbued, and are imbuing, Czechoslovak foreign policy. They also determine the priorities of international negotiations and influence our concrete contribution to the events around us.

We have been quite consciously defending and supporting with deeds the line of action-unity of the socialist world, which--to use the telling words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--"is a powerful moving force of the development of each fraternal country. It is also the joint guarantee of a permanent advance in this complicated and restless period." Thus we regard as the absolute priority task of our foreign policy the Czechoslovak contribution to the all-round reinforcement of the cohesion and strength of the socialist community, especially in this period when some circles of the United States and the NATO pact are trying to disrupt the policy of detente.

For us, the people of Czechoslovakia, the land of the soviets was, is, and will be the main guarantor of our peaceful development. The strengthening of alliance and intensification of friendly relations with the Soviet Union will remain the alpha and the omega of our policy. We have learned a lesson from our own history. At the same time we deeply respect the experiences ensuing from the consistent fulfillment of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--a document of indisputable socialist internationalism--not only in words, but also in deeds.

The high degree of our political contacts is confirmed by the regular meetings on the highest level between Comrades Gustav Husak and L.I. Brezhnev. Last year we also welcomed in Czechoslovakia Comrade A. N. Kosygin. A few days ago the ministers of foreign affairs met. These talks generated a number of impetuses for the coordination of our foreign policy, for the assertion of peace initiatives, for strengthening the unity of the Warsaw Pact member countries and, naturally, also for the further expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, without which we cannot conceive our development to date and, even less so, the future development.

The extent and the variety of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, their sincere and purposeful nature, will continue to be among the most important tasks of Czechoslovak diplomacy.

We are developing busy relations with all countries of the socialist community, which today links states of three continents and constitutes the main factor of peace in Europe and in the world. Let us recall the manifestation of the strength of socialist internationalism at the time when Socialist Vietnam was threatened with war, an internationalism which received support also from us in Czechoslovakia. [paragraph continues]

It is incontestable that there was not a single recent peace initiative, not a single disarmament agreement, not a single antiwar action that was not participated in by the socialist countries which, justly, have become the pioneers of better relations among states. We recall in this context that in the UN we put forward an initiative draft declaration on international cooperation for the attainment of the objectives of disarmament, which subsequently was adopted.

Within the framework of the community Czechoslovakia will expand political contacts at all levels, in order to make the mutual contacts of state organs, economic and social organizations and the direct contacts of work collectives enrich our experience and contribute mutual profit.

We consider very important the regular coordination of the foreign policy course of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, which will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its foundation this year. We want to contribute to the Warsaw Pact in an all-round manner and fulfill meticulously all political principles on which our alliance is based. We will thus contribute to expanding the process of detente into the military sphere.

Nowadays we can hear strong words around us in this connection. I would like to say that the CSSR Government will not let up for a moment in its efforts to insure a reliable defense of our homeland, the Western outpost of the socialist community.

At the same time we fully endorse the principle of the application of the principle of socialist and proletarian internationalism regardless of geographic distances. That is why we are so resolute in defending the interests of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and also of Laos and Cambodia against the hegemonism of the present Chinese leadership, as well as against all manifestations of Maoism infiltrated into the workers and national liberation movement. We said so at the time of the stay of a CSSR party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, in those states and we will support those words with concrete aid.

We support the Progressive Direction of the Developing World

Comrades: The developing world has arisen in front of us as one of the significant shapers of world developments. We attentively follow the speedy conclusion of the last stage of the national liberation movement. We welcome all examples of truly revolutionary programs of independence and express our solidarity with all those who fight for democracy, social progress and peace.

The sixth summit conference of the nonalined movement, which convened in Havana last year, was attended by as many as 94, mostly developing states. The following words of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, resounded from there: "We who have assembled here constitute the vast majority of the nations of the world. We will unite the forces of our powerful movement in the UN and at all international forums and demand economic justice for our nations, an end to the domination over our resources, an end to the pilferage of our labor."

This appeal is in full harmony with our feelings. At the same time it seriously alarms the reactionary forces of the whole world. After all, the attempt to turn back the wheel of history goes hand in hand with the ever more frequent instances of imperialist oppression of the national and social liberation struggle. [paragraph continues]

We consider it very dangerous that also the Government of the PRC, which was the first to come up with the doctrine of "teaching lessons" and applied it against the Socialist Vietnam, is taking part in these actions.

Czechoslovakia is among those states which support patriotic, progressive and national liberation movements in the developing world. We stand firmly on the side of the progressive forces in the Arab world, which is being denied the right to a just peace in the area. We support the demand of the Palestinian people for recognition of its right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state of its own. We reject attempts to impose on these countries a separate peace at their expense. We also have welcomed the revolutionary transformations in Iran. We rejoice at the victory of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe. We support the movement of the South African peoples who are the last to rise against the racist regimes. We attentively follow the progressive efforts of the Central American states, which also have celebrated their first victories. We do not let ourselves be discouraged by the mendacious allegations that the socialist countries directly influence or even interfere with these events. We have stressed more than once that a revolution cannot be exported and that changes of the internal order of one state or another are a matter concerning the people of that state. At the same time one cannot export counterrevolution. On the other hand, we do not forget that the principle of the defense of socialism and of the effective solidarity with the nations' struggle against the imperialist threat are among the Leninist principles of foreign policy.

For this reason we sharply condemn the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign launched by the United States and some other Western countries in connection with the events in Afghanistan. It is a sad fact that the UN Organization, which we regard as an important instrument of understanding among nations, has been misused for these dark objectives. At the same time we declare that we have appreciated without any reservations and fully support the internationalist aid granted to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union, fully in conformity with the spirit of the valid international treaty of friendship. The standpoint of the Soviet Government has fully exposed the United States and China as the culprits of the events that followed in Afghanistan after the April revolution of 1978. We will continue to grant essential aid to the government and the people of Afghanistan.

Most developing countries already have consolidated their political independence and are now striving to achieve economic independence. They are mobilizing all their resources to be able to eliminate within an historically short period of time the poverty and backwardness bequeathed by the great imperialist powers. They are thus facing a decision concerning the choice of their further development. Many of them are opting for a socialist orientation and are becoming pioneers of a new, just order. It is precisely those states which inspire significant political steps in the developing world and advocate the establishment of a new economic order that is to eliminate once and for all the power of supranational monopolies over their young economies.

This also precisely defines the role of Czechoslovakia, which has always sided with nations fighting for freedom and social progress. We know that we cannot exert an influence everywhere and we consider it, therefore, our topical task to coordinate even more and better with fraternal countries our efforts in the developing world. Our aim is to concentrate on much deeper and, above all, more effective cooperation with traditionally friendly countries. We will be expanding trade exchange, but priority must be given to programs of cooperation, especially in the use of the raw material wealth.

It is also within our power to help out far more with specialists, which makes it necessary to adjust the school and economic practice to the present needs. We like to take pride in the Czechoslovak tradition of good machinery and high-performance plants which our people have established on all continents of the developing world. It is necessary to establish new and even more progressive traditions, this time as an example of class solidarity.

The Government's Foreign Policy Is Clear and Firm

Comrade deputies: In Europe, in the heart of which we live, we are trying to demarcate the role of Czechoslovakia vis-a-vis the Western neighbors, with whom we agreed in Helsinki, as the declaration literally says, on the "necessity to develop efforts to make detente an unceasing, increasingly viable, all-inclusive and universal process."

We are aware that it is Europe which plays the decisive role in questions of war and peace. It was in Europe that two world wars broke out. It is not a distant past when peace on our continent did not last longer than 20 years. On the other hand it was in Europe where the decisive peace initiatives of the socialist states and realistic politicians were born. To insure peace not only for itself but for the whole world is Europe's historical mission.

Deplorably, we have noted that the U.S. cold war plans have found their advocates here not only in conservative circles but even among realistic politicians, many of whom engaged themselves in favor of the deployment of new missiles. Addressing ourselves to them we would like to say that the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish armament is nothing new, that we know it very well from the fifties, which were among the worst years we experienced. Moreover, we have learned since then. We know the meaning of a consistent struggle for peace and security, which has found allies all over Europe.

Our basic line is to preserve and to multiply all the positive things achieved in the seventies and a consistent development of the conclusions of Helsinki, which will celebrate its 5th anniversary this year. In a few months the signatories of the Final Act will meet in Madrid. Czechoslovakia's interests are identical with the interests of the other European socialist countries. We want the preparations of the meeting to take place in a good, creative atmosphere, because this fact itself would have a good influence on the political climate. We wish that all undesirable influences introduced into Europe from the U.S. be excluded. As far as the meeting itself is concerned, we are preparing ourselves actively for it and we wish the meeting to reopen the European dialogue and produce concrete results, especially progress in regard to a solution of the question of security and cooperation, as this solution would lead to a relaxation in the military sphere. We are also in favor of other measures aimed at expanding trade, cooperation in science and technology, culture and education and in the humanitarian sphere in general.

That is why we have welcomed and fully support the general declaration of trade union rights adopted by the Ninth Congress of the World Trade Union Federation as a document against social insecurity and all forms of exploitation of man by man.

We consider it as a matter of course that the talks which the Warsaw Pact states have designated as decisive for the fate of our continent will continue at the same time. We recall all the important peace and disarmament initiatives. What I have in mind above all is the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe proposed by the Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. We have welcomed the suggestion of fraternal Poland that it be held in Warsaw.

Our position in connection with the decision of the NATO Council to produce and deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear devices in Europe continues to be absolutely negative. However, at the same time we fully share the view that negotiations on these weapons can be held, provided the NATO decision to produce and deploy them in some West European countries is revoked or its implementation officially suspended. After all, this decision is nothing but another step on the road to escalating the already extensive armaments and to exacerbating tension on our continent.

We also are concerned about the fate of the SALT II treaty, especially by the suspension of its ratification by the U.S. Congress. This impedes further steps toward disarmament and throws the world back where it was. We will, therefore, continue to demand the earliest possible ratification of the treaty.

We also will continue taking part in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, which proceed from the principle that the security of the participating states should not be threatened. The Vienna talks recently received an impetus in the form of the unilateral reduction of the Soviet Union's troops and technology in central Europe. We trust that this example will help to get the talks off the ground.

Czechoslovakia remains faithful to the principles of good neighborly relations and coexistence with states having different social systems. This is confirmed also by friendly meetings at a high level with Austria, Greece and Japan, as well as other Western states, conducted last year. We believe that they did service to the policy of detente.

We feel obligated by the positive results of the talks of the CSSR president in the FRG in 1978, even though we are alarmed by some voices against the policy of detente that have resounded from there lately.

We remain interested in expanding our cooperation with France. It transpires that there are, in fact, no questions of principle between us--and this applies to our relations with other capitalist countries of Europe as well--which cannot be resolved through constructive negotiations. However, it must also be said that this does not apply to relations with the United States, which continues to pursue toward Czechoslovakia a policy of political and economic discrimination and still retains our gold treasure seized in World War II.

I would also like to say here that we resolutely reject the appeal of President Carter and the U.S. administration to boycott the Moscow Olympics. Carter's appeal is without parallel in the history of the Olympic movement. We are convinced that prudence and reason will prevail and that the first Olympic games in a socialist country will take a successful course. We want to contribute to it with all our might.

The federal government is fully aware of its responsibility in foreign policy affairs. We know that "international factors influence the thinking and the conduct of the working people much more than ever before," as was stated at the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee. This is especially true today when the international situation has deteriorated and the process of detente has become more complicated. We respond by a policy of reason to the dangerous steps of the U.S. administration and its closest allies and pit the objectives of peace and coexistence against war hysteria. Czechoslovakia will, therefore, more actively contribute to the foreign policy line of the socialist community to contain the aggressive designs of imperialism. [paragraph continues]

We will coordinate our policy and all international steps more purposefully and conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations that will expand the scope of political and economic cooperation in the interest of peace and on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantages. It goes without saying that we will not allow various kinds of advice to be foisted on us, advice that is an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the republic and is aimed at dividing the unity of the socialist camp.

We look into the future with optimism, which is tellingly expressed in the words of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic: "It remains a basic reality that the forces of socialism, the forces of progress and peace, have incomparably firmer positions in the world today than ever before. The correlation of forces is not such today that it would be necessary to beg for peace."

Comrade deputies: Allow me to stress again in conclusion that, in spite of a number of good results we have achieved, we are still confronted with a considerable number of tasks and with the solution of very complicated problems in implementing the program of social and economic development. Among the most important of them is the successful fulfillment of this year's national economic plan, the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the implementation of the set of measures in the sphere of management, which I have already discussed. The latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee on ideological questions also placed into the foreground the questions pertaining to the education of the socialist person.

All this will require considerable efforts and, above all, much higher demands on the creative approach of the leading workers at all levels of management. I would like to reemphasize that one of the main prerequisites of success is a change in the way of thinking and, simultaneously, in the system and the methods of work. We expect also that the activity of the state bodies, other political parties and organizations of the National Front, especially the revolutionary trade union movement and the Socialist Youth Union, in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, will develop precisely in these directions.

Until now the federal government in its work has had your full support, the support of the deputies to the people's chamber and to the chamber of nations. I would like to thank you sincerely for this support and to ask you at the same time to extend to us your trust and effective aid in fulfilling the main goal of the CPCZ--to insure a content and happy life for our people and to advance further in building our beautiful country, the CSSR.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL SECURITY CORPS OUTLINED

LD141928 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--All members of the Czechoslovak National Security Corps will recall the 35th anniversary of its founding on April 17, celebrated in Czechoslovakia as the National Security Corps Day.

Since its founding in 1945, the National Security Corps has traveled a rough road, and created revolutionary traditions in its service to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the working people and the republic. Thanks to the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the National Security Corps became, in the 1945-48 period, an organ protecting the revolution and its further development.

Shortly after Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, the National Security Corps succeeded in liquidating Nazi underground organizations in the border areas, including the Werwolf, Zeppelin, Gruenhakenkreuz and Edelweissparaten groups. Later on the corps had to fight hard against armed groups coming to Czechoslovakia from Germany and its occupation zones, and against Nazi collaborators and informers who became, with the help of reactionary political circles, officials of the national socialist and people's parties in Bohemia and the Democratic Party in Slovakia.

In 1947, people's democratic Czechoslovakia faced a new danger--organized military bands of Ukrainian nationalists under the command of Shtepan Bandera which fought against People's Poland, its security bodies and army, and especially against the Soviet Union, before coming to Czechoslovakia to fight their way to the West. Their first incursion in Czechoslovakia at the beginning of summer 1947, was marred by units of the Czechoslovak Army. Then the "Slovakia" National Security Corps regiment was formed which dispersed the terrorists completely.

In February 1948, the National Security Corps supported unequivocally the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It became a strong body which helped the working class guarantee that the 1948 government crisis was solved through the constitutional manner and that the reaction failed to reverse the political situation in the country and restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia.

After the February 1948 victory of the Czechoslovak working people, the National Security Corps became an effective tool of the proletariat dictatorship and protected the socialist system against home and foreign enemies attacks, and [word indistinct] also in the 1968-69 years of crisis.

Over the 35 years of the National Security Corps existence, 373 of its members were killed in the struggle against agents provocateurs, terrorists, and spies, and in protecting public order and the state border.

The National Security Corps fulfils its important social mission thanks to the systematic implementation of the leading role of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, to the confidence of the party and the working class it (?serves). In its activity it relies on cooperation with security organs of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in fulfilling their common internationalist task--to protect the whole socialist community.

Correction to Bilak CPCZ Presidium Report

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Bilak Presents CPCZ Presidium Report on Ideological Work," published in the 4 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page D 1:

On page D 4, in the fourth paragraph, the second sentence was mistranslated. The sentence should read: "The three decades of socialist construction of our country have provided us with sufficient experience about the complicated nature of this evolution which has corrected quite a few preconceptions dating from the beginnings of the revolution, and simultaneously consolidated the foundations on which we are building the new society."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWEDEN--On 7 April a delegation of the CPCZ led by M. Zabcik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from Stockholm where it attended the 26th Congress of the Swedish Workers Party-Communists. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by V. Zizka, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee Department. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON ALLIES EXAMINED, CRITICIZED

LD152244 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The present course adopted by the U.S. administration is causing a number of severe problems. The means used to coerce and blackmail its own allies are becoming increasingly drastic. Albert Reisz comments:

A precarious, remarkable and symptomatic method of the foreign political course taken by President Carter's administration is that of blaming somebody else. Afghanistan--it is all the fault of the Russians, nobody else. Iran--it is all the fault of the Iranian revolutionaries. Today, as yesterday, it is all the fault of somebody else. The Middle East--were it not for the PLO and those silly Arabs there would have been peace long ago. One could continue this theme as far as West Europe where the U.S. allies are themselves to blame for the dilemma. All they have to do is adopt Carter's policy of boycotts and embargos and they would be rid of their dilemma--and so on and so forth.

The exponents of the U.S. policy have never been short of self-justification. Wherever there has been trouble, wherever crises are smouldering and break out, it is always somebody else's fault but never that of the United States. So much innocence is unbelievable. If it were really so, how can it be explained that it is increasingly the fault of U.S. allies and friends--and this explanation is more frequently being given by Washington--how can it then be explained that in these ranks there exists unease and opposition?

It is interesting to watch with what matter-of-factness those responsible in Washington determine what others have to do. Reports from Paris speak of considerable irritation at President Carter's presumption to determine other countries' foreign policy. This is in connection with his television interview seen in West Europe. Did he or did he not name 21 April as the date by which the others, and not only members of NATO but, for instance, Austria also, had to join the U.S. sanctions against Iran? There was a sort of verbal disclaimer, which however was canceled by others.

The FRG statement also reflects this to-ing and fro-ing. All this is an expression of a serious state of affairs. The pressure exerted by the United States on its friends by one means or another is no less than the pressure exerted on the U.S. sports functionaries and athletes, but they are U.S. citizens, whereas the heads of government in NATO and other countries are not.

It seems that the United States has the material means to act thus. It takes place via political, military and economic channels. There have been recently many U.S. statements, including those by the President, to this sort of effect: If you don't join us in the sanctions against the Iran then we will have to take more drastic steps there. Everybody naturally knows that these are military steps, and over the weekend this was also plainly spelled out by the Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, when he said that military actions are included in the U.S. considerations.

It remains to be explained what the consequences might be, and one need not hesitate to speak of political blackmail against those who for whatever reasons do not want to impose sanctions against Iran. The U.S. presumption to act as if there exists a UN decision on sanctions is also unjustifiable. Such a decision does not exist because it failed, and nobody is going to amend the UN statutes because the United States wants it.

Anyway the United States threatens its own allies and friends, saying that if they do not join in the sanctions then there might be military action. This is a drastic and perfidious means of applying pressure, and it is obviously intended to make sanctions acceptable as the lesser evil.

There is another aspect of the dilemma in which the U.S. allies find themselves. There exists on the one hand vital economic and political interests, oil and detente in Europe and the advantages accruing from this detente. On the other hand, there are political convictions and ideological standpoints which set the tone for a certain conflicting solidarity, which the United States does not hesitate to utilize through exerting pressure. It is thus hardly surprising that Westerr politicians moan and groan, because they know the harm caused by the course taken by the United States.

HENSSLER VIEWS U.S. MILITARY DEMANDS ON WEST EUROPE

DW151339 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1114 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Dr Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] The scene of action this time is the Belgian capital Brussels where at NATO headquarters the United States urged its alliance partners once again to increase their military budgets. Seen against the background of all former appeals in this direction, the demand by U.S. Under Secretary for Defense Policy Robert Komer can only be termed an escalation of the arms race. What is interesting of course are the arguments and reasons brought forward by the Americans in support of their new request.

It could not be ruled out, Komer said, that the United States would have to intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf region, meaning, the White House in its present Iran policy, is deliberately considering the use of military means in the region and making thorough preparations to this effect. As the San Francisco EXAMINER writes, there is already a special task force and mobile strike force stationed at Fort (Wright). It can only be sent into action by Carter's personal order.

As for the Western Europeans, Washington presented to them in Brussels a short and medium-term program. Both documents indicate the role the West European states are to play in such military conflicts. The United States demands an additional increase in their ammunition stockpiles, a systematic improvement of their infrastructures, the financing of arms and ammunition depots as well as the equipping of additional reserve units. The extent of the demands made by the United States is also illustrated by the fact that even West European civil air transport companies are to be included in the Pentagon's invasion plans. They are to fly important supply missions. It is only fair, a high military official from Washington said in Brussels in this context, that Lufthansa or Air France handle the transportation of the U.S. units. All this shows more and more clearly that the United States not only makes verbal demands on its allies, but has started increasingly to make concrete and massive demands and to exert pressure in many fields to enforce its dangerous policy in the most effective way possible.

And how about the West Europeans? To be sure, many a doubt and reservation are being expressed at present in some West European capitals, naturally for different reasons. But, on the other hand, statements are being made to a growing extent indicating that many governments are about to shift to the hard line of the U.S. President. After all, it would not be the first time that West Europe willingly or unwillingly yielded to strong pressure by Washington.

AXEN SPEAKS AT FORMER BUCHENWALD PRISONERS' RALLY

Rally 11 April

LD120214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Erfurt--Pride in their contribution to the preservation of peace and the education of the young in the spirit of antifascism, international understanding and progress, marked a rally of former prisoners at the Buchenwald fascist concentration camp in Erfurt on Friday. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of their self-liberation, a gathering took place of the 400 members of the GDR Buchenwald-Dora Camp Association with representatives of the international committee from 12 European countries.

Cordial militant greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, were conveyed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

In a resolution addressed to Erich Honecker, the former Buchenwald prisoners living in the GDR declared: "We are proud to be able to live and work in a state, the GDR, in which antifascism and the struggle for peace is the fundamental concern of the entire society, where a new generation of socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists has been raised. We are proud to have contributed to this result as activists of the first hour."

Axen Speech

AU151223 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 80 p 3

[Report on speech by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a commemorative rally of former prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp in Erfurt on 11 Apr]

[Text] Hermann Axen outlined the fundamental changes which have occurred in the world in 35 years. "The socialist world system, which today ranges from Phnom Penh to Cuba, has developed and strengthened. After Asia and Latin America, the national liberation movement has now reached the fourth continent, Africa, with irresistible force. The past and present changes which have come about in the wake of the liberation from fascism and in the course of the socialist revolution, in the 30-year blooming of the GDR, the antifascist socialist German workers and peasant state, are of truly historic portent."

The pledge of Buchenwald has been honorably fulfilled in the GDR. "That is only natural, since from the very first day tested antifascists have headed our state. The leading representative of our state and our people is the tested antifascist Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and the chairman of the GDR State Council, whose cordial greetings I convey to all of you, dear comrades and friends." The speaker assured the comrades and friends abroad that our republic will continue to actively and consistently fulfill its historic mission as a bulwark of peace in the heart of Europe, and that it will pass the baton of antifascism from generation to generation.

Hermann Axen said that the victory of the Socialist Soviet Union, the antifascist anti-Hitlerite coalition in 1945, had opened up the possibility for the peoples to avert a new, third world war. This, he emphasized, was an historically new and great feat. [paragraph continues]

'Despite numerous, dangerous and long-lasting conflicts, the flaring up of local wars into a new world war, into a nuclear inferno, was prevented for the first time in the 20th century. Europe is now living the longest period of peace in its history." The prevention of war has become a real possibility, he said, "but the possibility is not yet a secured reality." The roots of fascism have not been eradicated in all countries. "Imperialism, as a system of man's exploitation of man, again and again brings forth the eradication of man by man. Imperialism is the basis of fascism and war."

"A lasting peace is not agreeable to those who in their greed for maximum profits and world domination want to take away the fruits of detente from the peoples, the fruits which have been achieved by the nations of Europe at such tremendous efforts and sacrifices.

"Nobody can live in peace, nobody can stay calm, when NATO is stepping up armaments, SALT II is being sabotaged, when nuclear medium-range missiles are to be stationed on the territory of the FRG and other West European states.

"He who, like the main powers of NATO, wants to alter the existing military balance in the interest of a policy of strength, and he who is advocating provocative actions of political, economic and athletic boycott instead of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, boycotts peace. He violates the spirit and the Final Act of Helsinki. He does not want disarmament and detente, but wants an arms race and cold war!"

The speaker called it a moral right of the antifascist resistance fighters to remind the peoples of the fact that the anti-Sovietism was the ideological main goal of the fascist cannibals. "The great German humanistic poet Thomas Mann stated then: 'Anticommunism is the basic folly of our epoch.'

"Who today sounds anew Hitler's battle cry of anti-Sovietism, despite the bitter lessons of history, wants to misguide mankind and divert it with his missile plans and hegemonistic goals. There is a hue and cry over Afghanistan, because its people are protecting their national independence and self-determination with the help of their Soviet neighbor against the military interference organized by the United States and China.

"All of a sudden these people discover their liking for the Arab states that support the Israeli aggression and occupation and that thus carry a good measure of guilt for the tragedy of the Palestinian people. Some NATO potentates rave about Islam, but what they are thinking of is oil! And because of the oil, which belongs to Iran, the leading U.S. circles conjure up the danger of a world conflict!"

The warmongers' ambitions, however, will not be permitted to grow boundlessly. Thirty-five years after the victory over fascism, the speaker claimed, any kind of neofascism must once and for all be stopped. "The bell of Buchenwald warns time and again: He who wants freedom must restrain the enemies of freedom!"

"Mighty actions by the peoples are necessary in order to halt in time the implementation of the Brussels missile plans, to halt any further material and ideological war preparations. The clear peace proposals of the socialist countries are, and remain, of burning topicality. A disarmament conference of the European peoples which is being actively advocated by the GDR, could give new, strong incentives to the struggle for aramaments limitation and effective disarmament measures," Hermann Axen said. The peoples have the strength to rein in the enemies of peace. "Let us profess: True to the pledge made at Buchenwald, we shall not spare our strength and we shall furnish our contribution in creating a world of peace and freedom, a world in which the true human rights--the right to life, to work, to equality and fraternity--reign!"

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES MARGOT HONECKER

For coverage of the visit of Education Minister Margot Honecker to Mozambique, see the 16 April and subsequent editions of the Sub-Sahara Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CONTROL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

AU141450 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 Apr 80 p 2

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [11 April] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received at the Council of Ministers house Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic."

Werner Krolikowski valued the high level of friendly and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic and briefed the guest about the GDR working people's initiative for a further increase in performance.

Jozsef Szkali explained how the Hungarian working people are fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

"Experiences resulting from the activities of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate in the GDR as well as of the Central People's Control Commission of Hungary were central to the talks, which were conducted in a cordial and openminded atmosphere.

"Participating in the friendly talks also were Minister Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Worker-Peasant Inspectorate Committee, and Lajos Serfozo, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MARTINIQUE CP CONGRESS

AU141452 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12/13 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has extended cordial and fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 7th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Martinique. The greetings message to Port au Prince, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee extends cordial and fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 7th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Martinique as well as to all members of your party.

By its consistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism and through the dauntless defense of the political and social interests of the workers class and working people, the Communist Party of Martinique has earned great esteem and firm confidence among Martinique's working people.

We note with satisfaction that the relations between the SED and the Communist Party of Martinique are developing well in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish full success to the deliberations of the 7th Party Congress of the Martinique Communists for the benefit of the Martinique people and of our common cause.

CARTER 'DANCING ON THE EDGE OF AN ABYSS' IN IRAN

LD152214 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I would like to refute a fairly widespread misconception. Many people think that President Carter is taking his ever stronger anti-Iran steps against U.S. public opinion. Unfortunately, that is not the case. U.S. public opinion research institutes show that every second American believes that Carter is not harsh enough against Iran. It is quite a different matter how this public opinion was formed. In my opinion, the U.S. press has been molding it for weeks, months, and this does not fail to have an effect. And, as it is shown that public opinion wants harsher measures, the President can say he is taking harsher measures because that is what public opinion wants him to do.

With this, essentially, the wheel comes full circle. And yet this is a very dangerous game. I do not wish to overdramatize; but let me allude to today's PRAVDA, which, on the basis of most recent history, recalls a parallel. This is the "dancing on the edge of an abyss" policy of one-time U.S. President [as heard] J.F. Dulles, when he said that the world has to be brought right to the edge of the abyss of war, and in that way force the communists to make concessions.

President Carter has now started a dangerous game--in particular by presenting his allies with a dilemma, the effects of which could be very far-reaching. For he is essentially saying to them: I am being harsh in order to guarantee oil supplies for you. For this reason, break off your relations with Iran, the consequence of which can only be that you will not receive any more Iranian oil. But, he says, if you do not break with them, then I will take military steps. The dangers of this, however, are simply unpredictable.

From the reactions of leaders of the United States' allies, who are responsible people and well aware of national interests, one can see the fear of this. I could list, from the Portuguese to the Japanese, the most varied tactical statements, playing for time. But let me just recall Chancellor Schmidt's statement: He said to those who want immediate compliance with Carter's demands, "Let us not be more American than the Americans."

Even more interesting, as it were, is the interview which Mrs Thatcher gave to the British BBC Television. She, who up till now was more American than the Americans, now spoke at length saying that naturally there must be solidarity with President Carter, for the very purpose that armed force should not have to be used against Iran. In other words, her logic is that if she shows herself very [illegible]l, if she supports the political and diplomatic steps, then Carter could be dissua[illegible] from using weapons.

However, in addition to all of this, unfortunately there are also rep[illegible] which indicate that the U.S. Government is determined to take further harsh steps. But, for all that, the United States today is not in the position it held in the forties or fifties when it could simply dictate to the world. Since then the socialist world system has come into being, with balanced forces. In the White House they should also remember that their own system of alliance today is of a more sober mood than it once was, and that it has established a mutually dependent relationship with both the socialist and the Third World. For this reason one can, after all, trust that these factors together may stay the hand that perhaps wants to reach for a weapon in order to solve crises.

KNUFNS OFFICIAL YOS POR REVIEWS KAMPUCHEA'S PROBLEMS

AU152034 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 13 Apr 80 p 3

["L.A." report: "They Believe in Accomplishing a More Decent Human Life; the Kampuchean Delegation's Press Conference"]

[Text] On Saturday [12 April], the delegation of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] led by Secretary General Yos Por, which is paying a visit to our country, met with journalists in Budapest.

"Thousands of kilometers separate our countries, but friendship and solidarity bring their peoples closer to each other," stressed the secretary general. He stated that his country's people and leaders will never forget that Hungary was among the first countries to grant its substantive support to the suffering and tormented people who had to intensify their strength to be able to tackle the rebuilding of their country.

The head of the delegation then reviewed the problems weighing heavily on the country through the tragic legacy of the Pol Pot regime. The regime's representatives, who surpassed the methods of Hitlerite fascism, had left destitution and suffering behind them. They had destroyed the food and rice stocks and forcibly taken thousands of people with them to Thailand. When they were overthrown, two million people were left hungary in Kampuchea. The food shipments arriving from the socialist countries and international progressive organizations have saved more than a million people from starving to death. Although distribution took place under extremely difficult conditions in the first few months--there were no means of transportation, no roads or railroads--turning night into day, the National United Front and the revolutionary government strove to save what could be saved. Gradually, survivors came out of their hiding places and began clearing away the ruins and cultivating the land. An area as large as 650,000 hectares was cultivated last year, but, because of a tremendous drought, the harvest covered only one-third of the requirements. The external threat directed by U.S. imperialism and the Chinese leadership is making tasks concerning supplies and reconstruction extremely difficult. Relying on the support of the aforementioned powers, the adversaries of the Kampuchean revolution--in minions of Pol Pot and Sihanouk and members of the Khmer-Serei movement--are employing any means to turn back the hands of time. Their armed attacks and misleading machinations--such as establishing a Government of National Unity led by Sihanouk--is encountering firm resistance. The Kampuchean people have chosen a nonaligned policy and the path of socialism and, with the assistance of Vietnamese troops, they are defending their ideals and independence. They are striving to live in peace and realize the principle of peaceful coexistence and are confident that their just cause will triumph.

Answering questions posed by a MAGYAR NEMZET staffer, Secretary General Yos Por told of the legacy left behind by the Pol Pot regime. He said that it had annihilated the Kampuchean intelligentsia almost to the last person, not even sparing university students. During its regime, people were forced to fulfill medical tasks after 3 months of training, people who then became, against their will, the murderers of hundreds of thousands of people. Not even engineers and teachers who studied in the socialist countries were tolerated alongside the regime's representatives. It is a very difficult task to rectify the consequences of their barbarism in a short time. In this as well, the present leaders of Kampuchea are counting on the assistance of the friendly countries, of which Vietnam is now showing an example. Negotiations are being conducted concerning the conclusion of an educational agreement between the two governments. [paragraph continues]

To alleviate the most urgent problem--the shortage of doctors--300 people are being trained as medical specialists and nurses. That training is being conducted at the restored medical faculty of the university and professional care is offered the population by representatives of the International Red Cross, with the participation of Hungarian Red Cross staffers, in various parts of the country.

He noted the role of tenacious and courageous women, who weathered the consequences of forced labor and deprivation. These women exhibit a special characteristic in Kampuchea's present situation. They are undertaking the most difficult work in the leadership and the fulfillment of practical tasks, because, together with the men, they believe in the feasibility of achieving a more decent human life.

CONCLUSION OF JOINT U.S. TALKS ON BARTER TRADE REPORTED

AU151230 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] (MTI)--The Hungarian-U.S. economic-trade mixed committee held its second session from 9 to 11 April in Washington. At the session, the sides participating in the discussions reviewed the development of economic relations between the two countries, and established that barter trade increased considerably in 1979, when most favored nation treatment fully prevailed for the first time throughout the entire year. The increase of Hungarian exports, which amounted to 42 percent, was particularly dynamic. The products of our machine industry played an outstanding role in this development.

At the mixed committee's session, the two countries' representatives discussed aspects of trade policy that affect the development of barter trade. They noted obstacles hampering new opportunities for further development. They discussed possibilities and trade development activities they intend to apply or organize in 1980-81. The United States is considering official participation in the autumn 1981 Budapest International Fair. It was agreed that vigorous development of joint ventures between enterprises constitutes one of the most effective means for developing durable long-term relations. The U.S. side confirmed its previous decision to continue taking all necessary measures for a further development of barter trade and economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The negotiating partners conducted extensive talks on technical-scientific relations to be developed in the area of agriculture and a mutual exchange of experts.

The protocol on the mixed committee's talks was signed on 11 April by Deputy Minister Istvan Torok and Under Secretary Herta Lande Seidman. Its signing was attended by Ferenc Esztergalyos, our country's ambassador in Washington.

During his stay in Washington, Istvan Torok was received by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick; Rozanne L. Ridgway, adviser to the secretary of state; James H. Starkey, under secretary of agriculture; and Robert Hormats, deputy of the president's representative for commerce. [titles as received]

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PARTIES CONFERENCE IN PARIS 'WITH HOPE'

AU151340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial article: "Before the Meeting of the Communist and Workers Parties in Paris--in the Supreme Interest of Peace"]

[Text] THE REPORT ABOUT A MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES IN FAVOR OF PEACE AND DISARMAMENT, WHICH HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR THE END OF APRIL IN PARIS, HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY WIDE SOCIAL CIRCLES, ESPECIALLY BY THE WORKING MASSES, WITH ENORMOUS INTEREST AND HOPE.

The initiative of the PZPR and the PCF has responded to the natural expectation that at the present stage of the development of the world situation the communists would take a position on the international level. The common stand of the two parties operating in different socioeconomic and political conditions is to us a confirmation of the community of the basic interests of Poland and France as well as of all the other European nations, regardless of their affiliation with socioeconomic systems and military groupings. That conviction and that action line was expressed by the Eighth PZPR Congress last February. Proposing that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be convened in Warsaw, First Secretary Edward Gierek stressed in his congress report that Poland, which has a moral right and duty to warn against the dangerous results of an unfavorable evolution of the international situation, "will spare no effort to prevent Europe and the world from leaving the path of peace and cooperation." That is because life in peace, security and the certainty that tomorrow will be peaceful are the greatest boon to all of us. Where joint security is at stake, all people of good will must brush aside the controversies and differences dividing them and join all their efforts for the sake of the common cause. Precisely such a purpose inspires the Paris meeting as well.

The communist parties are waging an active struggle against the present attempts to undermine peace. Their joint action on that matter, which is of key significance for Europe, will be of great importance for raising the effectiveness of those efforts. The communists are active in all European countries, which imposes on them the moral-political duty to demonstrate that, regardless of various internal-political conditions, they regard the issue of solidarity as the supreme issue in the face of dangers to peace.

The historic Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE, which bases the peace and security of our continent on the inviolability of borders, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in other peoples' affairs, mutually advantageous cooperation and on observance of the code of behavior among states with different socioeconomic systems--a code that was minutely detailed in Helsinki--for the first time created for Europe prospects for embarking on the road that might result in the irreversibility of the process of detente. Those processes, which developed in the seventies, have produced tangible benefits for our continent in many spheres. New economic, scientific, cultural and personal contacts have developed between the Eastern and Western countries and a general sense of security has gained in strength. Detente has benefited everyone, and retreat from it would mean only losses for all of us.

Imperialism has decided to block precisely that road. Efforts to undermine the irreversibility of detente and to return to the cold war were to help halt the social processes that for years have continuously and inevitably been changing the world balance of power in a direction that is favorable for the cause of peace, progress and national freedom. Imperialism is trying to impose a war psychosis, which leads to increased tension and a new arms race, also in Europe--a continent that will be most imperiled in the case of a nuclear catastrophe and that, without any exaggeration, decided about world peace. NATO's decision last December on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe was a glaring example of those dangerous plans aimed at undermining the present balance of military power.

It is no accident that the protests against a new surge in the arms race, against a return to the cold war and against the destruction of the achievements of the 10 years of detente on our continent included the most resounding protest of the communists, who have recognized the struggle for peace and for saving mankind from the disaster of nuclear war as their historic mission and their most important task now. The communists' peaceful initiatives have only benefited Europe, as attested to by the examples in the last few years as well. After all, it was the Karlovy Vary conference of the communist and workers parties in 1967 that outlined a comprehensive and constructive program for transforming Europe into a continent of peace and national security. The Karlovy Vary platform helped convene the historic Helsinki conference. After all, it was the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties in 1967 that inspired new, extensive actions and campaigns in favor of peace and security in Europe. Among other things, those actions and campaigns blocked the path of the neutron weapon.

The Paris meeting, scheduled for the end of April, of the European communist and workers parties is of a different character than the two aforementioned conferences. The intention of this meeting, which has been sponsored by the PZPR and the PCF, is for communists to exchange views on one single issue--the issue of peace and disarmament--which is now the most important issue of our continent. Restricted to discussing that most important issue, the Paris meeting will not be a closed meeting. The intention of the meeting is not to adopt binding decisions or to outline a new strategy of the communist movement. Its intention is to appeal for renewed efforts by all states and nations of Europe, by various political, social and religious forces and by all the people of good will in favor of peace and disarmament. Nor will this meeting constitute a "competition" vis-a-vis other forces and initiatives in favor of peace. In the same way as the other communist parties, the PZPR has for years cultivated contacts and cooperation with all the forces that favor peace. That is because the communists are as far as can be imagined from tending toward isolation. On the contrary, they want to create the broadest possible platform for cooperation in the name of the great cause of peace.

The communist parties from all over Europe will meet in Paris because there is only one--indivisible--peace for the entire continent. Containing peace initiatives within the borders of political or bloc divisions would not--in our view--serve the cause of peace and disarmament understood as the common interest of the entire continent. That is why the initiative sponsored by the PZPR and the PCF attests to the broadness and openness of our position and responds to the like efforts and proposals made lately by many other communist parties.

There exist differences in views on some questions between the communist parties. That is natural in view of the complicated conditions in which these parties wage their struggles and in view of the complicated tasks they tackle. At present there is no leading "center" in the communist movement, nor is one at all possible. That is precisely why it is becoming increasingly obvious and natural that the communists should meet and talk to one another so that they can cooperate more effectively on the issues on which they are in agreement.

THE PARIS MEETING IS NOT INSPIRED BY PROPAGANDA AIMS. WE WANT IT TO BECOME A STARTING POINT AND A STIMULUS FOR CONSOLIDATING PEACE ACTIONS, FOR THE PEACEFUL ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES THAT EACH PARTY WILL UNDERTAKE IN LINE WITH THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF ITS OWN COUNTRY AND IN A WAY AND TO AN EXTENT IT DEEMS NECESSARY. WE ARE CONVINCED AND HOPE THAT THE MEETING SHOULD ALSO PROVIDE A PLATFORM FOR MORE EFFECTIVELY COMBINING THE COMMUNISTS' EFFORTS WITH THE ACTIONS OF OTHER DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF OUR CONTINENT. ALTHOUGH PEACE AND DETENTE ARE IN THE INTEREST OF NOT ONLY THE COMMUNISTS, IT SEEMS PRECISELY THE COMMUNISTS WHO ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO RALLY EUROPE'S ALL-PEACE FORCES AROUND THIS GOAL AND TO DEVELOP THEIR INITIATIVE.

U.S. ALLIES 'SLUGGISH' ON SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD152207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Here is a dispatch by our American correspondent: The pressure by Washington on its West European allies and Japan continues in an effort to gain their solidarity with the United States of America by imposing sanctions on Iran and by breaking diplomatic relations, thus exerting pressure and, it is hoped here, bringing about the release of the 50 American hostages. However, the reaction of Washington's allies has been sluggish and far from unanimous. In spite of this, President Carter stated that unless the United States finds proper support it will be forced to undertake steps of its own, even of military nature, which is understood as meaning a blockade of Iranian ports. It would be equivalent to cutting off Iranian oil to West Europe and Japan. The American press is publishing many commentaries condemning the allies for somnolence in their reaction to Washington's appeal, and reproaching them with ingratitude for many years of economic aid and military protection.

But there are also journalists who point out that the Americans got themselves into trouble by supporting the shah and antagonizing the Iranian people by provoking events in Tehran. So they are not right to force others to drink the cup of bitterness. In this quarrel, or crisis, among the allies, additional confusion has been created: When President Carter, firmly demanding allied support, mentioned mid-May, it was assumed that the allies must apply an embargo against Iran by that date, and eventually break diplomatic relations with Tehran, but Washington explains the alleged misunderstanding by saying that mid-May is the final date for Tehran to release the hostages.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS INTRODUCES MEASURES TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS

LD152244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held in Warsaw today. Here is government spokesman, Deputy Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek: With reference to the national conference held at the party Central Committee 11 April, the government examined results and selected problems in the performance of the economy in the first quarter year, particularly in March. According to the analysis and assessment presented today, the Council of Ministers concentrated its attention on tasks which will be the main objective of the administration and economy in following months. Generally speaking, the first quarter's results indicate favorable advancement of the annual plan. In January and February performance was good, but it should be stressed that industry made use to a great degree of material stockpiles. In March, due to necessary reductions in import, and to delays in the production of some raw materials, the performance of industrial production was weakened.

It was indicated at the meeting that the main problem which will determine the proper work of the economy in the following months will be the strict observance of the fixed production structure, and naturally a speedy recovery of shortages in raw materials. Everybody understands that materials must be used more effectively and sparingly, first of all for the production of goods earmarked for supply to the population, and for export. An important premise for the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in 1980 will be the eradication of excessive employment, thrifty management of the wages fund, further increase of export, improvement of its profitability, and increased export specialization.

In order to strengthen the conditions for development of export, and to improve its effectiveness in our turnover with countries of all payment areas [obszar platniczy], alterations have been introduced into the current planning system, and into the economic and financial systems of enterprises, industrial complexes and associations which specialize in export production.

A few words about the market: In the face of a difficult, unfavorable situation in market equilibrium, the government considers it indispensable that producers and commerce should first of all satisfy the demand of the population for basic consumer goods, and insure constant availability of these goods. Producers will be assured of proper material and technical supply. Central and regional management links have been instructed to conduct periodical analyses and proper setting up of basic elements for the creation of national income. [sentence as heard] It concerns more effective influence on the whole industry in order to reduce material costs, more effective use of production capacity, financial discipline, and reduction of unnecessary expenses.

The Council of Ministers examined draft economy measures for this year. The minister of finance presented proper proposals which aim at the reduction of state budget expenses, and at more effective use of resources by various links of administration and economy. I would like to stress that it applies to reduction of expenses in fields and sectors which have no direct influence on the implementation of national socioeconomic plan tasks, and should help to achieve social objectives set out in the plan. First of all, the cost of maintenance of state and economic administration will be reduced. A few concrete examples: It is provisionally estimated that in the second half of this year the administration employment and wages fund will be reduced by about 5 percent. Expenses for representation will be reduced, car allocations will be reduced by one fifth, training courses will be reduced to the necessary minimum in nonproduction fields. Also it is expected that the refurbishment of administration premises, and also commercial and service premises, will be carried out in a more economical way. Firms and amalgamations will cease unnecessary advertising; expenses connected with the organization of various festivals and competitions will be reduced.

The program of government activity lays stress on honest implementation of reduction in production costs as set out in the national socioeconomic plan. The government maintains that regardless of the above-mentioned steps there are possibilities and conditions in numerous branches of economy enabling the achievement of even greater savings. The movement toward saving must become a method, it must become a process of constant activity. Apart from rules and legal orders, it is important to create and cultivate a proper social climate. As Premier Edward Babiuch said today, waste should be condemned and thriftiness should become a virtue. In other words, everyone should think of what can and should be done in his own sector, so that we as a state and society can operate more efficiently and economically.

The Council of Ministers decided to treat presented proposals as a framework for every ministry to prepare and implement their own program of savings, assuming that the saving movement, as the premier said, must become a method and continued process. The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution concerning changes in regulations in supreme organs of state administration. This is the first step in the process of improving the state and economic administration work announced by the premier at the Sejm of the 8th convocation on 3 April. According to the resolution, some decisions, so far reserved for the government, are being transferred to ministers and other organs of central and regional administration.

ANDREI MEETS WITH FRG STATE SECRETARY

LD152346 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest--Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, met Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today in Bucharest for an exchange of views on bilateral and international issues. Yesterday she opened an FRG cultural week in Bucharest. German Ambassador Michael Jovy took part in her meeting with Andrei. Hamm-Brucher welcomed the increase since the beginning of the year in the exit permits granted to ethnic Germans in Romania and expressed the hope that this trend would continue. Last year the Romanian authorities allowed about 10,000 applicants to move to the Federal Republic. Some 340,000 ethnic Germans are living in Romania.

Hamm-Brucher and Andrei concurred that in view of the present world situation, the CSCE review conference to be held in Madrid in the autumn is of special importance, and that it should be held, if possible, on the foreign minister level. In this connection Andrei welcomed all proposals for possible measures of disarmament in Europe, specifically the French suggestion, supported by the Federal Republic, for a European disarmament conference. Hamm-Brucher, who will be returning to Bonn today, repeated the invitation extended to Andrei in Bucharest last autumn by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to visit the Federal Republic soon.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR

AU151942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/4/1980--On Tuesday afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu received Hannes Jonsson, ambassador of the Republic of Iceland in Bucharest, on a farewell call in connection with the end of his mission in Romania. They had a talk on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS IN BRAZIL--The proceedings of the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Brazilian commission ended in Brazil's capital. In light of agreements signed during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Brasilia, the two sides examined opportunities to develop and diversify trade exchange between the two countries and identified new opportunities for carrying out cooperation ventures in exploiting coal deposits, processing of iron ore, in the field of pharmaceutics, oil and agriculture. Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and head of the Romanian delegation at the session, together with Romania's ambassador to Brasilia, had meetings with government members and with representatives of certain Brazilian companies with whom they examined concrete opportunities for cooperation to increase economic exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU]

POLISH EDUCATIONAL TALKS--Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, had a meeting with Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art of the Polish People's Republic. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Poland and the important role played by cultural-artistic exchanges in the better understanding and rapprochement between the Romanian and Polish peoples. Jerzy Kusiak, Poland's ambassador to Bucharest, was present at the talk. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

TITO SPEECH 'YUGOSLAVIA IS AN INVINCIBLE FORTRESS' RECALLED

LD151716 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 15 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG)--"Can it happen that somebody attacks Yugoslavia," is a question asked in the world today and asked out of different motives. The above question, in fact, practically as a rule becomes topical when tensions in world relations are in evidence, as is currently the case in relations between the two military blocs and the situations in the Middle East, central Asia and South-East Asia.

The answer to the above question: "Yugoslavia Is an Invincible Fortress for All Aggressors" was given by President Tito at the 11th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress in June 1978.

"Blitz operations" in various types of military "intervention" "fast-action forces" and "special operations" have gained priority in the strategies of the big powers. The above are suspended like Damocles sword over small and medium-size countries and primarily non-aligned neutral countries which are rightly concerned for their security.

Military preparations and measures against any surprise have in Yugoslavia long ago superseded classic rules.

Over the past several years, mobility exercises of the "armed people" have virtually continually been held in all Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces with millions of citizens, defenders, several thousand local communities and work organizations, scores of hundreds of municipalities...and the armed forces participating.

In the exercises, held under the motto "Nothing Must Take Us by Surprise", one out of ten and even less participants is a member of the operational army.

In addition to exercises of the permanent mobility of the "armed people", other measures are also taken against operational-tactical surprises. From the Yugoslav People's Army general headquarters operations centre, located "somewhere in the country", all Yugoslav frontiers are clearly visible. If an unwelcome aircraft, ship or military column approaches the Yugoslav frontier to within the "safety margin", a team of experts, using the latest in technology, within a matter of seconds informs the most responsible. The air force and antiaircraft defence, navy and land forces are alerted and, if the situation requires, also directly each check-post, each fighter interceptor, each patrol boat, each territorial defence headquarters, each militia and railway station.

The centre, as envisaged and verified in practice, keeps watch not only in terms of outside dangers.

In the centre operations room, the alert light went on exactly one year ago when the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro was hit by a disastrous earthquake as it did on other similar occasions, in cases of major floods or transportation accidents.

From the centre, immediate orders are issued to helicopters, fast-moving and engineering units immediately to engage themselves in protecting the population and property.

Many human lives and material goods have been salvaged thanks to the armed forces and civil defence units having been alerted and thanks to the overall defense organization of the municipalities and local communities.

SUNDIC EXAMINES W. EUROPE'S DILEMMA OVER CARTER ULTIMATUM

LD151538 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Europe is in a dilemma at the moment: On one hand, there is the alliance with the United States and on the other, the Iranian oil which could dry up if the European allies of the United States accept Carter's ultimatum. Here is Milika Sundic:

Even if the West European allies of the United States accept Carter's ultimatum--and it is difficult to believe that they will not join him at least in something--there is every prospect of their solidarity with America affecting them far more than Iran itself, which has found itself to be for a few days now the target of American economic and diplomatic-political sanctions. Undoubtedly the situation is extremely serious, because the United States is threatening that if the countries of Western Europe do not join in the sanctions it will, in addition to economic and diplomatic-political sanctions, take other measures against Iran. A naval blockade and military pressure are being mentioned. The latter has the character of a threat of military intervention.

The West European nine have been left with little time to make their view known, but even if the time limit were longer the decision would be difficult to make. This is not merely because the severity of the American course against Iran is not to their liking--that is neither economic nor the political--but also because there are differences about the extent to which Carter should be supported, in what respect, and where this is all leading inside every country.

Nearly all West European countries have tried, and are still trying, to bring about through the Iranian authorities the release of the captive American diplomats. Perhaps they have not done enough in order to convince the Iranians that they are not doing this because of America. Regardless of how this was understood in Tehran, the fact remains that they have not succeeded. However, it appears to America's West European allies that the Americans themselves have not been flexible enough. Like many other elements in the world, they too are inclined to believe that the hostages are not the main problem in Iranian-American relations but that what is at stake are the so-called vital American interests in the sphere of the Persian Gulf. The hostages also served to aid the successful management of Carter's presidential campaign, as long as the flexible behavior did not bother him. Now, however, when he has assessed that he cannot enter the second round of the presidential campaign with the same arguments, the attitude toward the hostages has changed fundamentally.

Nevertheless, it is still believed that the United States will not cross that dangerous limit which is considered to be critical not merely because of Iran but also because of the United States itself. After all, if the second round of parliamentary elections--as Tehran Radio has reported--is held on 2 May, the question of the captive American diplomats could be resolved earlier than believed a few days ago. Let us recall that the Iranian Revolutionary Council has decided that the fate of the hostages is to be finally decided by the parliament. One should not exclude the possibility that the Iranians have hastened the second round of parliamentary elections precisely because they themselves feel that the procrastination of the problem of the hostages is not to their advantage.

In the crisis in connection with Afghanistan, West Europe has demonstrated that, with more or less success, it can resist American measures of revenge against the Soviet Union. To put it more precisely, with such an attitude, Europe has for the first time since the war confirmed that it can act as an independent factor in relation to both superpowers. This strengthened position of Europe has again been put to the test, this time in the case of the Iranian-American crisis.

In view of the fact that West Europe cannot easily renounce either American military presence or Iranian oil, the reply to Carter's ultimatum, whether it be a negative or a positive one, will not be at all pleasant for Europe. The little that has been gained in the Afghanistan crisis could melt away overnight. This is what West Europe needs least of all in the present delicate international situation and intensified bloc confrontation. However, this is the price one pays for the alliance and for bloc orientation, a price which must be paid as long as there are blocs and bloc interests.

WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN BELGRADE 22 APR

LD152332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 15 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG)--So far, 135 trade union organizations from 93 countries have confirmed their participation in the World Trade Union Conference on Development, which opens here in Belgrade next Tuesday. The Chinese trade unions confirmed their participation yesterday, and the Vietnamese, today. The conference participants will include members of the three world trade union organizations, organizations whose composition and programmes reflect the bloc division of the world, and 40 trade union organizations which are not members of the above three world trade union centres.

In addition to trade union representatives, the four-day conference in Belgrade will also be attended by delegations of a number of other international and regional organizations and the specialized United Nations agencies, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD and ILO. The Belgrade conference will be the first trade union meeting which will bring together for the first time since the rift in the world trade union movement in 1948 organizations which have for over thirty years refused to meet except within the International Labour Organization.

However, the trade unions of some Western highly industrial countries will not participate in the Belgrade conference. They will not attend because their centre bans cooperation with trade unions of the East European countries, that is, as the respective organizations have informed the conference host, the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, because they have their own meetings. Among the Western trade unions which will not attend are those of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Belgium and Great Britain.

One of the Belgrade conference tasks, it was again underlined at a press conference today, will be to reach accord that trade union organizations, from their positions and in keeping with the interests of the workers they represent, contribute to breaking the deadlock in the north-south dialogue. Attention is drawn in this context, that the working class in developed countries also suffers the consequences of the present crisis in international economic relations. All trade unions which have accepted the invitation to participate in the Belgrade conference have been forwarded the draft text of the final document drawn up by a working group consisting of representatives of Algeria, Yugoslavia, Italy and France.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ISLAMABAD

LD121452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG)--Member of the Federal Executive Council Bogoljub Nedeljkovic returned to Belgrade today after heading a Yugoslav delegation to the second regular session of the technical, cultural and educational cooperation [committee] in Islamabad.

The delegations of the two countries discussed the promotion of economic, scientific-technical and cultural-educational relations between them. The Pakistani delegation was headed by Minister of Finance Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

PRC AMBASSADOR VISITS MACEDONIA, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU141322 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] In recent days Qiuyie Zhou, PRC ambassador to our country, has paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Yesterday, Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Blagoja Taleski, president of the Macedonian Assembly; Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of that republic; and Tomislav Simovski, republican secretary for international and foreign relations, received the Chinese ambassador in separate visits. Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia, and Stefan Georgijevski, president of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Economy of Macedonia, have also received the Chinese ambassador in separate visits.

CHINESE DELEGATION VISITS PUBLISHING HOUSE

AU121510 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 80 p 13

[Text] Gornji Milanovac, 4 April, TANJUG--A Chinese delegation led by Zong Mo, director and chief editor of the largest publishing house Chinese Children, visited the DECJE NOVINE newspaper work organization in Gornji Milanovac today. The delegation consists of editors of the Chinese newspapers for children and officials of the All-China Youth.

After having been informed about the work of the DECJE NOVINE newspaper, the guests from China had talks with their hosts about long-term cooperation in the field of exchange of manuscripts, books, joint publishing and the like. DECJE NOVINE began as early as last year to establish contacts with the Chinese newspaper and publishing enterprises, while this year it is expected that concrete forms of cooperation will be established.

KRAIGHER, PETROVIC LEAVE FOR ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

LD160920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by his wife Lidija Sentjurc, has left for Salisbury where as the representative of the SFRY he will attend the celebration of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, has left for Salisbury as well.

They were seen off by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and by Ljubomir Varoslija, deputy general secretary of the SFRY Presidency.

SECRETARY KOSTIC HOLDS TALKS WITH BRAZILIAN COUNTERPART

LD141904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, April 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Brazil can successfully cooperate in trade, shipbuilding, the mechanical engineering industry and equipment production, it has been noted during the talks between Yugoslav Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic and Brazilian Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas.

Kostic is attending the Inter-American Development Bank session here in Rio de Janiero.

Kostic has stated that during the talks emphasis was placed on the role of the two countries banks in the implementation of economic cooperation programmes.

Kostic and Galveas also discussed the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in projects in Brazil financed by the Inter-American Bank.

BORBA DERIDES GOSSIP, RUMORMONGERING, 'PROGNOSTICATIONS'

AU151355 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Milomir Kragovic article: "What the Marketplace Crowd Cannot Understand"]

[Excerpts] They always "know everything" from firsthand sources. They indeed possess the most confidential information. They will tell you everything but only close to your ear and they will warn you: This is only for you. They know precisely what has happened today and what will happen tomorrow; what has been said here or there, at an important (closed) meeting. They are the mysterious know-it-alls.

True, the number of chameleons, turncoats and lazybones, who want to make a donkey out of even the tiniest mosquito, is not large. These types use the complicated international situation or our efforts in the field of stabilization--it does not matter to them what--for their dark and petty speculations. You see, they are so greatly concerned that, because of their great "love" for this country, they are spreading rumors that in fact have different aims.

In the last few months there have been rumors about some alleged great excesses in Kosovo. On the other hand, that province of ours has been a target of various speculations and conjectures on quite a number of occasions, especially in the foreign press. Naturally, those speculations and conjectures have frequently originated precisely in this kind of marketplace prattle.

"We do not need to try to convince anyone how much all the Kosovo peoples and nationalities--the Albanians, the Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Turks, the Muslims and others, together with other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities--are determined to defend the achievements of our socialist revolution and the achieved results of our socialist self-managing development against all attacks, precisely because they are themselves the active and creative subjective factors of all this and masters of their own fate. For that reason they will resolutely continue to follow the road of further development of our socialist self-managing community along Tito's course," Mahmut Bakali, president of the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said at the seminar for the newly elected secretaries of basic organizations of the League of Communists a few days ago.

At the recent session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, also cited the fact that never before in the postwar period has there been such a mass demand of soldiers who have already completed their military service terms to be allowed to voluntarily continue to serve in the army--as long as Comrade Tito does not recover.

It is undoubtedly yet another eloquent proof of the high awareness of the younger generation and the best answer to those who aspire to win these same youngest people for their hostile aims.

Today there is no Yugoslav who is not ready to face even the greatest difficulties. The Yugoslav knows well: Milk and honey have never flowed and nothing has been presented to us as a gift. [paragraph continues]

Thus we are not likely to stop at obstacles. In this entire struggle for what is new and for our unity it is easy to recognize those whose cheap speculations and prognostications have a very small range.

After all, we are the most open society in the world and thus we do not need any coffeehouse defenders and petty politickers. We have nothing to hide before the workers class that is completely capable of resolving all questions of its present and future.

Finally, there is nothing else left to those who would like to see us unprepared and who are unable to understand our entire development but to dream old dreams within their obscure little groups and to have their prognostications fall flat as soon as they are brought to light.

Life itself is the best denial of them and their prognostications.

MARKOVSKI LAUDS POSITION, PROGRESS OF ALBANIANS IN MACEDONIA

AU071715 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1015 GMT 4 Apr 80

["Faithful Expression of Aspirations of the Albanian Nationality"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 4 April--During the past 35 years the newspaper FLAKA E VLAZRIMIT has faithfully reported and asserted the enormous achievements of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as the national state of the Macedonian people and the state of the Albanian and the Turkish nationalities living in it. It has stood in the front ranks of the struggle for revolutionary changes, thereby making an enormous contribution to the development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Albanian nationality, Krste Markovski, president of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference, stressed among other things in his interview with the newspaper FLAKA E VLAZRIMIT (FLAME OF BROTHERHOOD) of the Albanian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The newspaper first appeared at the time when the struggle for freedom was still in progress. In those difficult and glorious days the newspaper not only (?promoted) freedom, brotherhood and unity but also acted as a factor of mobilization of all forces in the final struggle and in the reconstruction of the devastated country. During the entire past period the newsapaper FLAKA E VLAZRIMIT has represented a faithful expression of the aspirations and the determination of the Albanian nationality to build its future within the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Markovski said.

Pointing out that during the past 35 years Macedonia has traversed the road from a very backward country to a developed industrial-agricultural country with 400,000 people employed in the social sector and a national per capita income of more than $1,000, Markovski said that the communes with populations of Albanian nationality, too, have changed their appearance. These changes have resulted from accelerated industrialization. The growth rate of social product in these communes is considerably higher than the average growth rate in the republic. In the current 5-year period the total capital investments in these communes have increased by 3.5 times. The number of employed has also increased. Currently there are 10,619 Albanians, including 1,134 Albanian women, in the total number of nonworking people in the republic. This fact shows that, as a result of many centuries of backwardness and prejudice, the Albanian women are still reluctant to enter in work relations. The results achieved in the sphere of social activity of the Albanian nationality are even greater and more conspicuous. Three hundred preschool educational facilities provide preschool education for 26,000 children. Some 280 schools provide primary education for 72,000 schoolchildren. There are 2,700 teachers of Albanian nationality working in these schools.

The aforementioned facts show that children of Albanian nationality are provided with the same education as the children of Macedonian nationality, Markovski continued.

The Albanian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia has achieved notable results in the creation of cultural values. Numerous cultural institutions in the Albanian language have widely developed their activities. Among them are such institutions as newspapers, radio and television programs, journals for children and adults, publishing houses, the chair for Albanian language and literature, the pedagogical academy, the theater of nationalities, a multitude of amateur arts societies and so forth. In addition to a large number of highly educated cadres, whose numbers are constantly growing, there are also many prominent writers, artists and scientific and cultural workers of Albanian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. In the communes where these nationalities live, great results have been achieved in the introduction of the use of their native languages in the self-managing organs of sociopolitical communities, in the self-managing interest communities, in work organization and institutes, in court proceedings, in sociopolitical organizations and in other organs and organizations, Markovski further said.

K. Markovski also noted that great successes have been achieved in health care and social insurance. A strong workers class has grown from the ranks of the Albanian nationality and democratic relations based on self-management are built directly and through the delegate system. The Albanian nationality is fully included in the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and in the establishment and further development of equality.

A new political force has been introduced in connection with the SAWP reorganization and even greater efforts are being made to insure a further assertion of the constitutional position of the workers class, the working people and citizens. Comrade Tito's initiative on perfecting collective work and responsibility has been widely supported and accepted by the working people and citizens. By implementing this initiative we promote the activities that are drawing an increasingly wider circle of people and citizens into the social decisionmaking process and an effective implementation of adopted decisions.

Concluding his interview with the newspaper FLAKA E VLAZRIMIT, Krste Markovski said that this newspaper of the Albanian nationality has been expressing the nationality's aspirations to brotherhood and unity and that now, in the tense international political situation, it expresses the determination of the Albanians to defend, together with all Yugoslav peoples, the independence, territorial integrity, our socialist self-managing system and our nonaligned policy.

MARKOVSKI VIEWS 'ENCROACHMENT' ON MACEDONIAN INDEPENDENCE

AU151812 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Z.C. report on speech by Krste Markovski, president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Macedonia, at a mass meeting welcoming the youth relay race in Skopje on 11 April]

[Excerpts] Our confidence in and respect for Comrade Tito, who has been at the head of the LCY for over 40 years, is boundless. The long and glorious struggle of the workers class of Yugoslavia, of all our peoples and nationalities for their national and social liberation is linked with Comrade Tito and the LCY, Krste Markovski said at a mass meeting in Skopje before some 100,000 people.

Survival and Development Only in the SFRY

Krste Markovski then stressed that as early as 2 August 1949 Comrade Tito said in his speech in Skopje "that in the great national liberation struggle the Macedonian people made a worthy contribution.

Since the war, too, as during the war, the Macedonian people demonstrated their high awareness. This awareness consists of the fact that the Macedonian people's survival and correct comprehensive development is possible solely in the SFRY, and not in some other combinations about which various pseudo-Marxists are enthusiastic...."

Krste Markovski stressed that today, too, an unscrupulous encroachment on the Macedonian people's national independence is being carried out. To all who think in this way, we answer that our togetherness and unity with other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia is unbreakable. We Macedonians, Albanians and Turks in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia will develop, preserve and defend brotherhood and unity as the most precious achievement of our revolution.

Brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia, socialist building in our country and its international policy, and, in particular, Comrade Tito's historic role, constantly enrich the SFRY's reputation in the world. Our permanent orientations for peace and freedom, for cooperation and for mutual respect, have naturally led to our becoming the founders of nonaligned policy in international relations. Yugoslavia's role, primarily Tito's role at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Havana and the recognition accorded to him, are the pride and an impetus for all our peoples and nationalities.

The extent of Comrade Tito's great role and contribution to international relations is best confirmed by the expressions of deep concern of the entire progressive world for his deteriorated health, which prevents him from personally, actively participating in calming down the situation and in finding ways for solving the present crisis situation between the great powers and the military political blocs, something that is the greatest threat to world peace, particularly to the independence of the nonaligned countries.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES REVIEW IDEOPOLITICAL WORK

LD112350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--A meeting of executive secretaries of League of Communists Central and Provincial Committee presidiums with responsibility for the League of Communists' organizational development was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Ferhard Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Experiences were discussed and views exchanged on the realization of the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress and the conclusions of the 10th LCY Central Committee session on ideopolitical work and action organization by communists in basic, work and composite organizations of associated labor and in local and work communites. Other topical questions on the implementation of League of Communists organs' positions and decisions with regard to the development of the League of Communists were also discussed, as was the successful realization of its role in the political system of socialist self-management.

SERBIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD111506 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG)--Since 1947, the industry of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia has developed at a rate three times higher than the world average and it today boasts numerous achievements.

The development of Serbia, the largest Yugoslav constituent republic in terms of t rritory, has been reviewed on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the inaugaration of the first people's authority after Serbia's liberation.

The first Serbian republican government session was held on April 9, 1945. Directly before the session, delegates of the people's liberation councils of the Kosovo and Vojvodina regions (today socialist autonomous provinces) declared that the regions consider themselves component parts of federal Serbia.

On the occasion of the anniversary celebration, Serbian republican premier Ivan Stambolic stressed that today only 30 per cent of the republic's population is engaged in agriculture whereas 80 per cent was engaged in agriculture after the end of World War II. Serbia's production has quadrupled since the war. Primary education is compulsory and Serbia's five universities, that is, 57 faculties, are attended by about 200 thousand students. Stambolic set out that today electricity production in Serbia is sixty times higher than directly after the war, steel production 40 times and maize and wheat production three times higher. One out of three households owns a car and one out of ten, a country house. There is one doctor per five households.

The largest number of different nationalities and their members live in Serbia. Some 6,000 titles in over 30 million copies are annually published in the languages of the nations and nationalities living in Serbia. Over 50 newspapers in more than 25 million copies are printed. There are 50 radio stations and three television centres which broadcast programmes in several languages.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE VIEWS TASKS IN INFORMATION MEDIA

LD152332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Information media have recently been contributing increasingly successfully to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. Commentaries, reviews and other articles which (?critically) and creatively speak of the successes, but also of the weaknesses which slow down the achievement of goals are not rare. A step further in relation to earlier activity however, does not mean that everything has been done and that that which has been achieved provides grounds for satisfaction. On the contrary, weaknesses which have been observed, such as generalization, forum-like reporting, dealing with certain issues of economic policy only from time to time, should be the subject of continuous attention by newspaper publishing houses and by the broader social community.

This was the direction taken at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference's council for press, radio and television. Since people who deal most directly with the "production" of newspapers took part in the debate, the subject discussed most was how to overcome the present difficulties and insure a broader social influence in information media. The basic task is, as stated, to insure closer cooperation between sources of information and journalist.

This is because quite often information on the same questions is obtained in different places and this, of course, leads to individual papers arriving at different conclusions and advocating different solutions. Not enough is written about the results in the income-based linking up process, about concrete examples of increase in labor productivity, saving and so forth. Recently, there has been more criticism in the press and in radio and television programs, but that criticism, the session observed, is not always part of the function of the speedier development of self-management, for negative phenomena are often noted but no solutions for their elimination are offered.

At the present juncture, information media should, as Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stated in his introductory report, pay greater attention to the activities of organizations of associated labor in the preparation of medium-term plans.

There is no need to mention the difficulties which exist. However, newspapers sometimes write about this activity and about the efforts aimed at economic stabilization as two different issues. Yet they are the two sides to the same coin. Newspapers should also, Cetinic noted, have a critical attitude towards environments which lay down programs for their own stabilization without taking into consideration the broader common interests. This means tnat one should deal more with efforts contributing to building new social relations and less with figures and percentages which in themselves often do not provide a picture of the real state of affairs.

Today the council backed the existing practice of the self-managing transformation of TANJUG on the basis of the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor and noted that a major step forward has already been made in this respect. TANJUG's further orientation toward implementing this task was also given a positive assessment. What is at stake is a complete organization of the agency on the basis of self-management and in line with the Law on Associated Labor in the republics and provinces where TANJUG editorial boards are becoming basic organizations of associated labor. In line with this, the coordination of the organization of TANJUG at the agency's main office is also necessary. Members of the council made a positive assessment of the fact that work is being done to change the law on TANJUG, a law which is now obsolete, and on the drafting of the social agreement. This should, as stated, reflect the socialization of the role of TANJUG and the adequate application of the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor in relation to federal, republican and provincial executive organs, with greater emphasis on the place of the SFRY Assembly as the founder and of the Socialist Alliance in general. The TANJUG initiative and practice of broad discussion of these issues in organs and bodies at all levels was welcomed.

NEW AGREEMENT OUTLINES PLAN FOR COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

ID160721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Representatives of the Federal Executive Council, the executive councils of the republics and the provinces, Yugoslav post, telegraph and telephone community, Yugoslav radio and television, the community of Yugoslav railways and the community of the Yugoslav electricity economy signed a social contract in Belgrade today on the general plan for Yugoslav communications. The document establishes the basic principles of the general concept of the system of communications, the conditions for the development of the individual communications systems, the communication systems which are to be compulsorily integrated into the system of Yugoslav communications and the technical conditions for the compulsory integration. The agreement also envisages the self-managing association and pooling of labor and resources for the purpose of development and maintenance of the compulsorily integrated communication systems.

Mutual integration will not reduce the efficiency of the individual systems, but will gradually promote the optimum unity of the communications systems in our country. This presupposes efforts to standardize the technical means of communications and introduce uniform technical norms. Also envisaged is the more rapid inclusion of the hilly and mountainous areas and other areas in which telecommunications are not developed into the Yugoslav post telegraph and telephone communications system. The signatories agreed that priority be given to the building of the cable transmission lines in the system of the Yugoslav post, telegraph and telephone systems, and the Yugoslav railways, to communications in insufficiently developed areas, to communications between neighboring republics, provinces and regions, to auxiliary communications systems, to reserve and mobile communications centers, to coastal radio stations, mobile subscriber radio-telephone networks along the main roads and to mobile short-wave networks.

Apart from this, particular attention will be devoted to the linking up of republican, provincial, regional and local radio stations and television studios, to the telephone capacities which are indispensable to the economy and society, to the appropriate kinds of communications needed for operational control of the rail system and to communications linking power-generating installations with dispatcher centers.

After the signing of the document, Ante Zelic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, stressed that the document was the result of the realization of the need for the speedier and more efficient development of the country's system of communications in its entirety. He expressed the conviction that strong support from the other social factors would not fail to materialize with regard to the speedier development of the communications sector.

MACEDONIA CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM EXAMINES CIVIL PROTECTION

LD111722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Skopje--The Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, at today's expanded session held in Skopje, noted that civil protection in Macedonia represents a well-organized force in the protection of working people and citizens, and of material and cultural goods from the destruction of war and from natural and other types of disasters. This, the most comprehensive sociopolitical organization in the republic, is increasingly directing its activity toward general, direct and practical preparation of the population and other social factors for a more consistent realization of the tasks of civil protection, above all in local communities, organizations of associated labor and municipalities. In this context the "All in Defense and Protection" action was emphasized.

Plans for developing civil protection in the republic, as assessed in the discussion, are being carried out successfully. Preparations for civil protection are becoming increasingly well organized and of better quality. Working people and citizens in Macedonia are taking an active part in all activities.

It was pointed out that this republic's Socialist Alliance, proceeding from the significance which civil protection has in peace and war, needs to link and coordinate the work of sociopolitical and other organizations and citizens' associations even more successfully. There is a need to raise the level of readiness and organization of the working people and citizens in carrying out civil protection tasks, as well as political activity. There is also a need to increase constantly the influence of delegations, delegate assemblies and other delegate organs in resolving problems in this sphere. Special attention should be devoted to the preparation of working people and citizens for their personal protection by improving the quality of training and through practical exercises in the use of personal and collective means of self-protection. Of special significance are civil protection measures which insure the preventive protection of the population and of material goods.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION IN CROATIA DISCUSSED

LD152306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Zagreb--The analysis of the implementation of the law on the foundations of social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Croatia shows that since the law was adopted major results have been achieved in developing that sphere.

The participation of the working people and citizens in discussing the decisionmaking on social self-protection is growing while the contents of self-protection are incorporated in their day to day work and activity.

This was stressed among other things at the joint session of the coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Croatia and the commission of the same name of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium held in Zagreb today.

The introductory report at the session was submitted by Uros Slijepcevic, chairman of the Committee for All-People's Defence and Social Self-Protection of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. He stressed among other things that the contents of social self-protection in organizations of associated labor are becoming richer and more varied and its exponents more and more committed, although differences as to the intensity, efficiency and success of implementing self-protection exist.

It was noted at the session that there is not a single basic or other organization of associated labor in which certain measures and activities of social self-protection are not carried out. It was pointed out, however, that along with all the positive results, certain weaknesses have also come to the fore. Management organs, for instance, have still not become the most responsible factors in implementing those tasks in organizations of associated labor, neither by the content nor by the role which they play. Workers councils rarely, and workers meetings even less, comprehensively discuss the state of social self-protection in their own midst; such discussions are held frequently on individual forms and elements of social self-protection only, as for instance, for physical and fire protection and for matters for normative regulation. It was, however, pointed out that there can be no "persons in charge" for this sphere but that this is the right and obligation of every working man and citizen.

The session stressed the need to simplify the system of organizational standards for the implementation of social self-protection in local communities and, in this context, the broadest possible number of working people and citizens should be activated and included in that process. In the debate on the state of the preparations for all-people's defense in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, members of this Croatian assembly's committee and of the commission of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia noted that in the past 2-year period furthur results and successes have been achieved in that sphere which make all social subjects more capable of and better organized for successful resistance to any possible aggression. At the same time it was stressed that socialization of all-people's defense in every environment has assumed very broad dimensions because working people and citizens, self-managing organs, delegations and other social factors have directly joined the preparations.

CULAFIC VISITS RILINDJA, PRISTINA RADIO, TELEVISION

AU151820 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Pristina, 12 April, TANJUG--Today Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who attended the 16th Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia in Pristina, visited Pristina Radio and Television and the Rilindja news publishing and printing work organization. On this occasion he was informed of the development of these institutes and of the work of the journalistic collectives.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS--The projection of energy development in Vojvodina envisages the construction of two nuclear power plants by the year 2,000. In the next medium-term period the preparations will begin for constructing the first such power plant of some 1,000 megawatts which should be completed in 1993. In Vojvodina it is stressed that possibilities exist for constructing several such power plans if funds are pooled with Serbia and Croatia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 80 p 1 AU]